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REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS ON ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION*

(Vienna, 29 April to 9 May 1991)

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* The present document is a mimeographed version of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session. It will be issued subsequently in final form as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 4 (E/1991/24, Supp. No. 4).

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CHAPTER I

MATTERS REQUIRING ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

DRAFT RESOLUTION I

Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider ways and means of improving its functioning as a policy-making body and to report its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session in 1991,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session,

Considering that the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as laid down in Council resolution 9 (I) of 16 February 1946, need adjustment and enlargement in the light of the intensification of international cooperation against illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as money-laundering and the control of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Considering further the functions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the international drug control treaties,

Considering that in its future activities the Commission should apply an integral and balanced approach to the drug problem, taking into account all its aspects,

Reaffirming that, in fulfilling its mandate, the Commission should apply the principles underlying the current international cooperation in this field, in particular, shared responsibility and balanced attention to supply and demand, and taking into account the relation in a number of countries between the drug problem and development issues, as well as the necessity for all international activities in this field to be conducted according to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

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* See paragraph 39 below.

Noting with satisfaction that the Secretary-General has taken the necessary steps to implement General Assembly resolution 45/179, in which the Assembly requested him to create the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,

Having regard to paragraph 2 (e) of Council resolution 9 (I),

1. Calls upon the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:

(a) To review the implementation of the Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, in accordance with paragraph 97 of the Global Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990;

(b) To review the development and implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Plan on Drug Abuse Control; 1/

(c) To give policy guidance to the new United Nations International Drug Control Programme, based at Vienna, and to monitor its activities;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the appropriate administrative and substantive steps to ensure that the Commission will be able to assume these additional functions with effect from the date set for its 1992 session.

1/ E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and E/1990/39/Add.1.

DRAFT RESOLUTION II

Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Having regard to its resolution ... of ... on the terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the importance of the additional functions entrusted by the Council to the Commission and the heavy workload of the Commission,

Desiring to support the Commission in its efforts to fulfil its responsibilities,

Taking into account the report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session,

1. Decides that:

(a) The Commission shall henceforth meet annually for a period not exceeding eight working days;

(b) The Bureau of the Commission shall consist of five members - a chairman, three vice-chairmen and a rapporteur - and, when examining questions related to procedure and organization of work, shall seek the advice of the chairmen of the five regional groups in its meetings;

(c) The Commission shall establish a Committee, the membership of which shall be open to all States members of the Commission to perform such functions as requested by the Commission in order to assist it in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work;

(d) The Committee shall consider specific items on the agenda as requested by the Commission and shall submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(e) The Committee shall meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

(f) The Commission shall review and, if appropriate, shall adapt the modalities for the functioning of the Committee in the light of experience and in accordance with the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

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* See paragraph 40 and annex I below.

(g) Annual sessions of the Commission shall be convened during the period between the third calendar week of March and the third calendar week of April;

(h) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations shall be ensured during the meetings of both the Commission and the Committee;

2. Also decides that the provisional agenda for the 1992 session of the Commission shall include the following items:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

3. General debate:

   (a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

   (b) Examination of the world situation with respect to drug abuse, including the implementation of the Global Programme of Action:

   (i) Measures to control and to reduce illicit demand;

   (ii) Measures to control and to reduce illicit trafficking;

   (iii) Measures to control and to reduce illicit supply.

   Documentation

   Report on the operational activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in 1991

   Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)

   Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

   Report of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

4. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

   (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances and consideration of notifications of the Secretary-General from Governments, the World Health Organization and the International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director

(b) International Narcotics Control Board;

Documentation

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1991 (relevant parts)

(c) Other urgent action required under the international drug control treaties.

Documentation

Note by the Secretariat (as necessary)

5. Priority topics:

(a) Promotion of coordination and cooperation at the international and regional levels;

Documentation

Report by the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 1 (XXXIV)

Reports of the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East

(b) Review of the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Documentation

Report of the Executive Director on the implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 2 (XXXIV)

Note by the Executive Director

6. Programme of future work and priorities.

Documentation

Note by the Executive Director

7. Other matters.

8. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its 1992 session.

DRAFT RESOLUTION III

Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1983/5 of 24 May 1983, which established at its current size the membership of the Commission,

Considering that in the Declaration of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, 1/ importance is attached to the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the policy-making body of the United Nations on drug control matters,

Taking note of the responsibilities of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 2/

Recognizing the concern expressed by the international community at the seriousness of the problem, as well as the increasing interest of all States in participating in and contributing to efforts to find adequate solutions,

1. Decides to increase the number of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to fifty, the ten new seats being distributed as follows:

(a) Two seats for the Western European and Others Group;

(b) One seat for the Eastern European Group;

(c) Two seats each for the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group;

(d) One seat rotated among the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group;

2. Also decides to hold elections to fill the ten new seats at its current session.

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* See paragraph 16 and annex II below.

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs[*]

The Economic and Social Council,

Aware that chemicals are essential to the processing of illicit drugs, that such chemicals are produced world-wide and are shipped to Latin America and that a large percentage of the chemicals are being diverted to drug cartels,

Welcoming the escalated efforts of Latin American States to restrict the import, export and production of such chemicals, as demonstrated by the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials, recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990,

Noting that six Latin American States have incorporated the model regulations into their national legislation and that others are considering similar action,

Recognizing the importance of controlling the export of such chemicals as illustrated by the fact that the issue of chemical control was raised at the drug summit held at Cartagena, Colombia, on 15 February 1990, and at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990,

Considering that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 1/ which entered into force on 11 November 1990, specifically deals with chemical control,

Noting that the United States of America took positive action in passing the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, which gives its Drug Enforcement Administration the authority to stop shipments of chemicals not destined for legitimate industrial, commercial or scientific use,

Convinced that it is vital to the world-wide effort to combat drug abuse that chemicals used to process illicit drugs are controlled and monitored at their source and destination and that the resulting information is communicated to the competent authorities of the country concerned,

Bearing in mind that the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community is currently considering a draft directive for the control of chemicals which, if adopted, will be the standard used by each member State of the European Economic Community in developing national legislation on chemical control,

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[*] See paragraph 156 below.

Wishing to ensure that measures to control precursor chemicals are both specific and comprehensive in designating the chemicals subject to monitoring and control, including, for example, 2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone) and potassium permanganate,

1. *Urges* all Governments that have not approved legislation for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals to do so as soon as possible, using as one of their references the model regulations to control chemical precursors and chemical substances, machines and materials, recommended by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1990;

2. *Urges* States that are the main producers of precursors and essential chemicals in Europe and elsewhere to work with the International Narcotics Control Board and heads of national drug law enforcement agencies in drafting and enacting suitably comprehensive laws, taking into account the model regulations recommended by the Organization of American States.

3. *Requests* the relevant United Nations entities and the competent regional and interregional organizations to make available the funds and support required for the provision of training in the application of regulations for the control and monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals, as well as resources for establishing specialized offices in that field.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

DRAFT RESOLUTION V

Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling and reaffirming Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (XXXIII) of 17 February 1989,

Recognizing drug law enforcement training as being central to the fight against illicit drugs,

Desiring to bring about high-calibre training of drug law enforcement personnel throughout the Near and Middle East,

Emphasizing the urgent need for a regionally focused, comprehensive training plan, based on the requirements, concerns, priorities and prevailing socio-economic and cultural conditions of the region,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretariat for the development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual,

Considering the manual to be milestone in the field of drug law enforcement and a new international instrument of paramount significance that provides States with a model and a set of guidelines that reflect the best practice, methods and techniques to be pursued,

Considering also that the manual will standardize training at an upgraded level, enhance specialized skills and improve operational performance, achieving overall compatibility and greater cooperative drug law enforcement interaction and counteraction,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, as a matter of high priority and as soon as possible, the following activities in close cooperation with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the International Criminal Police Organization and other interested parties, for the benefit of all States in the Near and Middle East, in the context of socio-economic and cultural development:

(a) To disseminate and to promote the widest possible use of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual at all levels and to intensify training activities based on its content;

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* See paragraph 156 below.

(b) To assess training needs, priorities and concerns, in consultation with relevant officials and institutions in the region;

(c) To establish and coordinate a region-wide drug law enforcement training plan and programme and to design and conduct courses to meet the challenge of the ever-changing patterns of illicit traffic in a more effective, cooperative and interactive way;

(d) To conduct research and impact studies on the use of the manual;

(e) To continually update and develop supplementary, specialized drug law enforcement training material;

(f) To establish collaborative subregional training centres for drug law enforcement officials;

2. Invites the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre, the Colombo Plan Bureau, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other parties concerned to work jointly with the Secretariat on the implementation of the present resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VI

Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse*

The Economic and Social Council,

Considering the alarming increase in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East,

Aware of the supply of illicit narcotic drugs in certain States in the region and the spill-over effects it may have on transit and neighbouring States in the region,

Convinced of the importance of concerted efforts by States to cooperate in combating these problems,

1. Recommends that all States members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should ensure that their delegations at its twenty-eighth session and at all subsequent sessions of the Sub-Commission held in the region include the heads of operational law enforcement units, with a view to elaborating practical recommendations to resolve matters related to illicit trafficking;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to convene a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations arising from the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session, particularly in respect of transit routes, including the Balkan route.

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* See paragraph 156 and annex III below.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VII

Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1979/8 of 9 May 1979, 1980/20 of 30 April 1980, 1981/8 of 6 May 1981, 1982/12 of 30 April 1982, 1983/3 of 24 May 1983, 1984/21 of 24 May 1984, 1985/16 of 28 May 1985, 1986/9 of 21 May 1986, 1987/31 of 26 May 1987, 1988/10 of 25 May 1988, 1989/15 of 22 May 1989 and 1990/31 of 24 May 1990,

Emphasizing once again that achieving a balance between licit supply of opiates and the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes constitutes an important aspect of the international strategy and policy of drug abuse control and that resolving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials is an essential step in that direction,

Noting the fundamental need for international cooperation and solidarity in overcoming the problem of excess stocks, which imposes heavy financial and other burdens on the traditional supplier countries,

Having considered the special report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1989, entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", and the recommendations contained therein, 1/

1. Urges all Governments to give serious consideration to ways to bring about a rapid improvement in solving the problem of excess stocks of opiate raw materials held by the traditional supplier countries;

2. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its special report entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs", in which the Board, inter alia, highlighted the impediments to the availability of opiates for medical use, impediments which make it difficult to realistically assess the full licit medical needs for opiates;

3. Requests the International Narcotics Control Board to accord priority to monitoring the implementation of the recommendations contained in its special report;

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* See paragraph 191 below.

4. *Requests* the World Health Organization to develop guidelines on the rational use of opiates and on the treatment of conditions for which opiates may be prescribed, with a view to assisting Governments in evolving national policy in this regard;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XI.5.

DRAFT RESOLUTION VIII

Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971*

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting with concern the widespread and increasing abuse of psychotropic substances in many countries and the related trafficking, which often involves diversion from licit channels,

Alarmed by the large quantities of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 1/ that have been diverted from international trade into illicit channels,

Recognizing that the present control mechanisms for international trade set forth in the Convention require further strengthening if diversion into illicit channels of substances listed in Schedules III and IV is to be prevented,

Recalling targets 8 and 10 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 2/

Taking note of the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action 3/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, with particular reference to the control of supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Reiterating its request, contained in its resolutions 1985/15 of 28 May 1985 and 1987/30 of 26 May 1987, to all Governments, to the extent possible, voluntarily to extend the system of import and export authorizations provided for in article 12, paragraph 1, of the Convention to cover international trade in substances listed in Schedules III and IV,

Recalling its resolution 1981/7 of 6 May 1981, in which it invited all Governments to assess from time to time their medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

Noting with satisfaction that the system of assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention has contributed effectively to the prevention of diversion of those substances from licit international trade into illicit channels,

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* See paragraph 192 below.

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990, 4/ in particular paragraph 38, concerning the successful operation of the simplified estimate system with regard to substances listed in Schedule II of the Convention,

1. *Invites* all Governments to extend the system of voluntary assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedule II to include also substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971;

2. *Calls upon* importing countries to exercise continuing vigilance to ensure that imports of psychotropic substances are in accordance with requirements for medical and scientific purposes and to cooperate with exporting countries and with the International Narcotics Control Board in order to prevent the diversion of such substances into illicit channels;

3. *Invites* all Governments to communicate from time to time their assessments of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention to the International Narcotics Control Board for publication, with a view to providing guidance for manufacture and export;

4. *Further invites* all Governments to develop mechanisms to ensure that exports of psychotropic substances are in line with importing countries' assessments and, if necessary, to consult with the Governments of such countries or with the International Narcotics Control Board on such matters;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to all Governments and to invite them to bring it to the attention of the competent national authorities in order to ensure the implementation of its provisions.

1/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.IX.3.

DRAFT RESOLUTION IX

Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System*

The Economic and Social Council,

Bearing in mind that the parties to the international drug control treaties have an obligation to furnish to the Secretary-General an annual report on the workings of the treaties within their territories,

Recognizing that an assessment of the nature and extent of drug abuse constitutes the basis of drug demand reduction policies and programmes at the local, national and international levels,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (S-X) of 19 February 1988 on the establishment of an international drug abuse assessment system,

Recalling also that the General Assembly, in paragraph 13 of the Global Programme of Action annexed to its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, requested States to establish databases consistent with the international drug abuse assessment system being developed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its thirty-fourth session, 1/

1. Urges all States to give high priority to the collection of quality drug abuse data for use, inter alia, in annual reports to the Secretary-General;

2. Takes note with appreciation of the work carried out by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, with the expert assistance of and in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the World Health Organization and other international and regional organizations, on the development of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

3. Expresses its gratitude to Governments that have contributed to the development and field testing of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System;

4. Endorses Commission on Narcotic Drugs decision 4 (XXXIV) of 9 May 1991, in which the Commission decided to use, beginning with the annual reports questionnaire for the calendar year 1991, the revised version of part B of the annual reports

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* See paragraph 131 below.

questionnaire, 2/ incorporating the changes recommended by the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990; 3/

5. Requests the Secretary-General to extend the revision to other parts of the annual reports questionnaire and to make such changes in format using modern presentation techniques as may be appropriate to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate its use;

6. Further requests the Secretary-General to allocate adequate resources from within the existing regular budget appropriations, as of the biennium 1992-1993, to implement the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to ensure its continued viability;

7. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental and regional organizations, to contribute to the provision of data to the International Drug Abuse Assessment System and to collaborate with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in its implementation;

8. Encourages all Governments to support, and to participate actively in, the implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No.... (E/1991/...).

2/ E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10.

3/ E/CN.7/1991/23.

DRAFT RESOLUTION X

Demand reduction*

The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the crucial importance of demand reduction as part of a balanced approach to combat the drug problem,

Welcoming the work currently being undertaken in demand reduction by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the establishment by the World Health Organization of its Programme on Substance Abuse,

Recognizing the important role that regional and intergovernmental organizations can play in the development of demand reduction programmes adapted to specific regional conditions,

Noting the results being achieved by the Declaration 1/ and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, the Global Programme of Action 3/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and the London Declaration adopted at the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the subject, especially Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/14 of 22 May 1989,

Welcoming the analysis of the replies to the questionnaire on the implementation of the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, as noted in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand, 4/

Recognizing the benefits of sharing information on demand reduction strategies and their effectiveness,

Welcoming the establishment of mechanisms such as the United Kingdom demand reduction task force announced at the World Ministerial Summit,

Noting the development in some countries of needle exchange schemes as a means of harm reduction, particularly the containment of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, and the claims of some countries that this approach is of value,

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* See paragraph 119 below.

Considering the importance of education in helping young people and others to resist the pressures to take drugs and the fact that such education is best set in the context of continuing progressive programmes of preventive health education and health promotion,

Recognizing the major role that non-governmental organizations continue to play in the development and implementation of demand reduction strategies,

1. *Urges* all Governments, particularly Governments of countries where serious problems of drug misuse exist, to consider adopting or further developing national strategies for demand reduction and to give such strategies at least the same priority as those to combat the illicit traffic in drugs;

2. *Recognizes* the importance of giving due attention to the underlying causes of the demand for drugs, in particular the disadvantages that youth and other groups at risk often experience in inner-city areas;

3. *Encourages* all Governments to continue to develop education through schools, colleges and youth organizations and, in the wider community, to enable young people and others to acquire the necessary information, skills and attitudes to resist pressures to take drugs, and to live healthy lives;

4. *Urges* all Governments to provide or support preventive education and training opportunities for teachers, youth leaders and other professionals engaged with youth, in order to equip them to educate and to otherwise help youth who are at risk because of current or likely drug use;

5. *Emphasizes* the importance of providing information and education materials to encourage and to help parents to understand their own influence as role models and to help promote the health of their children;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of the impact of drug-taking on health, safety and costs in the workplace;

7. *Invites* all Governments to encourage employers and employees to develop joint action programmes, which publicize information in the workplace warning of the risks of drug use and which help employees to obtain advice and appropriate treatment;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance of coordinated and consistent action between governmental and non-governmental organizations at the local and national levels in fostering education, training and treatment initiatives;

9. *Stresses* the need to develop comprehensive treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration options, including services tailored to the specific needs of different groups of drug users;

10. Urges all Governments to reflect in education campaigns the serious implications of drug-injecting for the spread of HIV infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS);

11. Encourages, in the light of the spread of HIV infection, Governments to work strenuously to bring greater numbers of drug abusers, particularly those who inject, into contact with treatment services and agencies;

12. Urges Governments that have chosen to make available sterile syringes and needles to conduct such schemes under close monitoring and, to the extent possible, to evaluate the efficacy of those schemes in reducing the spread of HIV infection, as well as their usefulness as contact opportunities to encourage drug-dependent persons to enter or remain in treatment;

13. Encourages Governments with appropriate expertise to consider establishing mechanisms to share with interested States knowledge and expertise on the development and evaluation of demand reduction strategies, in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and utilizing the experience of relevant non-governmental organizations where appropriate;

14. Encourages the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop the work undertaken by the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, in particular by elaborating master plans that give due attention to demand reduction activities tailored to regional and local needs and by providing a greater proportion of extrabudgetary resources for related intervention programmes;

15. Urges States that are able to do so to increase substantially their voluntary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to expand further its operational and technical assistance programmes, especially in the demand reduction sector;

16. Requests the United Nations International Drugs Control Programme to utilize its International Drug Abuse Assessment System database to disseminate the demand reduction information received from Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in such a way that it helps Governments and those organizations to develop their demand reduction policies;

17. Encourages non-governmental organizations to continue to develop their work on demand reduction in coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

18. *Invites* the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse and the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs to coordinate the preparation of and to submit to the Commission an annual report on activities of international non-governmental organizations within the relevant terms of reference of the Commission;

19. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue the analytical work on progress achieved in implementing targets 1-7 set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control and to prepare a succinct report for consideration by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its [1992/93] session on progress achieved at the national and international levels in implementing targets 29-35 set out in chapter IV of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline;

20. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations system and relevant non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council for consideration and implementation as appropriate.

1/ See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. B.

2/ Ibid., sect. A.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

4/ E/CN.7/1991/19.

Chapter II

IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TREATIES

2. At its 1045th meeting, on 30 April 1991, the Commission considered agenda item 3, which related to: (a) the possible rescheduling of one substance and its stereochemical variants under the provisions of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971 1/ (E/CN.7/1991/17, paras. 1-6, and Add.2, paras. 1-2); (b) the possible descheduling of one substance under the provisions of the 1971 Convention (E/CN.7/1991/17, paras. 7-16, and Add.2, paras. 3-4); (c) the possible termination of the exemption by one Government of 55 preparations under the provisions of the 1971 Convention (E/CN.7/1991/17, paras. 17-24, and Add.2, paras. 5-6); and (d) the indexing of the E/NL. series of national laws and regulations (E/CN.7/1991/17/Add.1 and E/CN.7/1991/CRP.11). For its consideration of this agenda item, the Commission also had before it the twenty-seventh report of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence. 2/

A. Consideration of recommendations for rescheduling, or descheduling and for terminating exemption under the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

1. Recommendation for rescheduling delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and its stereochemical variants

3. The Commission had before it a notification from the Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO) recommending that *delta*-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (*delta*-9-THC) and its stereochemical variants should be rescheduled from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, together with the comments received by the Secretary-General from Governments on the possible rescheduling of *delta*-9-THC and its stereochemical variants (E/CN.7/1991/17 and Add.2).

4. The observer for WHO made a statement on the notifications before the Commission. He drew attention to the fact that, in recommending the transfer of *delta*-9-THC and its stereochemical variants, there would be no need to make a technically difficult differentiation between its stereochemical variants in enforcing the regulation.

5. Some representatives expressed their support for the WHO recommendation and mentioned that the substance was under national control in that it was subject to the same control as substances listed in Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol; 3/ others expressed the view that stricter controls could always be applied at the national level. One representative stated that, while his Government could accept the transfer of *delta*-9-THC and its stereochemical variants, it should not be used as a precedent to review the 1961 Convention with regard to cannabis or cannabis resin. Several representatives emphasized that the flexibility provided by such a transfer would be highly desirable, in view of the therapeutic usefulness of the substance, and that to keep it under control in Schedule I of the 1971 Convention might limit its availability to patients undergoing chemotherapy. Several representatives stated that in

their opinion there was no link between the therapeutic use of *delta*-9-THC and the abuse of cannabis. Some representatives did not agree with the WHO recommendation. One said that another drug had proved to be quite effective in the treatment of cancer and that, for that reason, rescheduling the substance did not seem to offer any therapeutic advantage and might even be interpreted as an attempt to legalize cannabis.

6. The Commission, by a vote of 33 in favour and 5 against, with no abstentions, decided to transfer *delta*-9-THC and its stereochemical variants from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The five States voting against the decision were Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France and Pakistan. For the text of the decision drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote, see chapter XIV, section B, decision 2 (XXXIV).

2. Recommendation for descheduling of propylhexedrine

7. The Commission also had before it a notification from WHO (E/CN.7/1991/17 and Add.2) recommending that propylhexedrine (*N*, -dimethylcyclohexaneethylamine) should be deleted from Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention and should not be transferred to any other Schedule.

8. Several representatives expressed their agreement with the WHO recommendation. One, however, expressed concern about making frequent changes in the scope of control of substances, adding that it might result in regulatory and administrative instability within member States.

9. The Commission unanimously decided to remove propylhexedrine from Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention. For the text of the decision drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote, see chapter XIV, section B, decision 3 (XXXIV).

3. Recommendation for terminating the exemption of 55 preparations containing butalbital by the Government of the United States of America

10. The Commission also had before it a notification from WHO recommending the termination of the exemption by the Government of the United States of America of 55 preparations containing butalbital from certain control measures, under the provisions of article 3 of the 1971 Convention (E/CN.7/1991/17 and Add.2).

11. The Commission decided unanimously to terminate the exemption by the Government of the United States of the 55 preparations containing butalbital, so that the requirements of article 12, paragraph 2, of the 1971 Convention should apply to those preparations. For the text of the decision drafted by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission to reflect the results of the vote, see chapter XIV, section B, decision 4 (XXXIV).

B. Cumulative index of laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances published in the E/NL. series

12. For its consideration of the cumulative index of laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances published in the E/NL. series, the Commission had before it a note by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/1991/17/Add.1) containing an explanation of the improvements on the format of the cumulative index for the period 1987-1990, that would make it a more useful tool for legislative research in connection with the provisions of the 1988 Convention. The Commission took note of the cumulative index for the period 1987-1990 (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.11) and agreed that it should be issued as a United Nations sales publication.

13. One speaker emphasized the quality and usefulness of the cumulative index. He suggested that, while the Secretariat should continue to distribute it to Governments, it should leave it to them to request the texts of laws and regulations that they required.

Chapter III

ENLARGEMENT OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

14. At its 1045rd meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission began its consideration of agenda item 11, entitled "Enlargement of the membership of the Commission". It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/12). It was pointed out in the note that the Commission at its thirty-third session had already begun its discussion of the question, which had subsequently been included as an item in the agenda of the eleventh special session but could not be considered at that session because of insufficient time.

15. Several speakers emphasized that increasing the membership of the Commission was necessary to reflect the growing interest of States in contributing to international drug control and to enhance the role of the Commission as a policy-making body.

16. At its 1055th session, on 7 May 1991, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution (E/CN.7/1991/L.9), entitled "Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs", sponsored by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution III. For programme budget implications, see annex II.

17. One speaker emphasized that her approval of the draft resolution was based on the understanding that, in paragraph 1 (d), the sequence in which the regional groups were listed was of no particular significance for the rotation of the floating seat. She further stressed that, according to United Nations practice, the rotation of the seat should be made on the basis of one full term.

18. Two speakers stated that, although they supported the recommendation of the resolution, they thought that the distribution of seats did not reflect the principle of equitable geographical representation.

19. The representative of Mexico stated that, although his Government strongly supported the proposal to increase the membership of the Commission by 10 more seats, he could not approve the draft resolution, which tended to perpetuate an inequal distribution of seats among regional groups. He stated that, according to his calculation, the Western European and Others Group was overrepresented in that 62.5 per cent of the total number of States who were members of that Group were members of the Commission. For the Eastern European Group the figure was 60 per cent. The combined figure for the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group, however, was only 22 per cent. He added that the enhancement of the role of

the Commission should be seen as part of the process of restructuring United Nations activities in the economic and social fields and that, in such a process, it had been considered necessary to enhance the representation of the developing countries in all United Nations bodies.

Chapter IV

MATTERS ARISING FROM THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

20. At its 1046th-1049th and 1052nd-1060th meetings, on 30 April and on 2, 6, 7, 8 and 9 May 1991, the Commission considered agenda item 12 (b), entitled "Matters arising from the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly". It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the functioning of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies (E/CN.7/1991/24 and Corr.1) and a conference room paper prepared by the Secretariat on improving the functioning of the Commission as a policy-making body (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.12). It also had before it a report of the Secretary-General on enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control (A/45/652) and an addendum thereto (A/45/652/Add.1), the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action annexed to General Assembly resolution S-17/2 and a report of the Secretary-General on the Global Programme of Action (A/45/536). In addition, the Commission had before it the report of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, held at Vienna from 21 to 25 May and from 9 to 20 July 1990 (A/C.3/45/8), a note by the Secretariat on the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group (E/CN.7/1991/25) and a report of the Secretary-General on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142 (A/45/535).

A. Ways and means of improving the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs

21. All those who spoke on agenda item 12 (b) underlined the fact that significant structural reforms had been initiated pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 at a crucial juncture when the growing dimensions of the drug problem required that the international community make the most effective use of all resources at its disposal. The establishment of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was welcomed by all speakers; they congratulated its Executive Director on his appointment and assured him of the full support of their Governments. Tribute was paid to the high quality of the work accomplished by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna in her capacity as Co-ordinator of All United Nations Drug Control-Related Activities and by the Executive Director of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The coordinating and leading role of UNDCP for all drug control activities in the United Nations system was emphasized by numerous speakers. In that respect, the admission of the Executive Director to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination was viewed as a positive development; it would facilitate and increase cooperation among all entities concerned, while ensuring more effective utilization of the limited resources that were available. Commenting on the coordinating role of UNDCP, the observer for WHO stated that his organization, following the establishment of its Programme on Substance Abuse, was ready to function as a branch of UNDCP in the field of demand reduction.

22. Several speakers noted that duplication and overlapping of activities should be avoided not only within the United Nations system, but also with regard to all other organizations involved in drug abuse control, particularly at the regional level. They recommended that working relations should be

established with such organizations on the basis of cooperation and effective division of labour.

23. Those who spoke on improving the functioning of the Commission acknowledged that the conference room paper on the subject (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.12) was a useful basis for discussion. It reflected the results of five informal open-ended meetings held by the Permanent Missions at Vienna in preparation for the thirty-fourth session of the Commission. It was suggested that such meetings should continue to be held before sessions of the Commission.

24. Most speakers emphasized that improving the functioning of the Commission should enable it to give proper policy guidance to UNDCP. In that regard, the restructuring and rationalizing of the Secretariat units and the enhancement of the role of the Commission were closely interrelated. The policy-making function of the Commission and the implementation of the drug control mandates by UNDCP had to be integrated in a manner that would ensure optimum efficiency. The Commission should provide political inspiration and orientation for the operational activities of UNDCP; the Executive Director would, in turn, report to the Commission, thereby facilitating its monitoring of UNDCP activities. One speaker recommended that an operational advisory group should be established to assist UNDCP in following up resolutions and decisions of the Commission. Some speakers stressed that the role of the Commission was not to manage UNDCP but to guide and monitor its activities; UNDCP should be allowed some flexibility in carrying out its operational activities, particularly when they included the use of extrabudgetary funds.

25. In the opinion of several speakers, a critical review and restructuring of the agenda of the Commission was of key importance to the improvement of its functioning. There was general agreement on the need to simplify and rationalize the agenda. Stressing that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/148 and in the Global Programme of Action, paragraph 97, had requested the Commission to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, several speakers recommended that the structure of the Global Programme of Action should be reflected in the agenda of the Commission. Priority themes should be selected within each of the seven areas of drug control described in the Global Programme of Action (section II, subsections A-G). Some speakers stated that, in selecting priority themes, attention should be paid to maintaining a balanced, multidisciplinary approach to the drug problem. Further commenting on the need to select priorities, some speakers suggested that the Commission should choose at each of its sessions a single theme to be elaborated on at the following session.

26. Many speakers recognized that, as a basis for its policy decisions, the Commission needed to receive complete and impartial information on all aspects of the drug situation world-wide. Several speakers indicated that, in their view, the International Narcotics Control Board could serve as an international drug observatory providing an independent assessment of the drug control situation world-wide. The President of the Board emphasized the readiness of the Board to fulfil such a function and to expand its annual report accordingly, utilizing, at its discretion, data available from a variety of sources provided for in article 14, paragraph 1(a), of the 1961 Convention, in article 19, paragraph 1(a), of the 1971 Convention and in article 22, paragraph 1(a), of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988. 4/ Some speakers stressed

that adjustments and possibly consolidation were needed in the system of reporting by States, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to reduce the excessive number of reports. One representative noted that States themselves should also review and continuously refine their reporting methods.

27. The holding of regular sessions of the Commission on an annual basis was favoured by all speakers; it was recognized as a necessity, considering the treaty functions of the Commission and its considerable workload. There was general agreement on the advisability of holding such sessions in late March or in the first half of April. That would enable the Commission both to give due consideration to newly adopted General Assembly resolutions and decisions and to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first session. Most speakers were in favour of each session of the Commission lasting 8-10 working days. One representative suggested that each session should last two calendar weeks, the first week being devoted to technical matters and the second week to a review of the overall situation and policy decisions. Another representative was of the opinion that, in addition to the annual sessions of the Commission, high-level ministerial meetings of the Commission might prove useful.

28. Several speakers suggested that the five members of the Bureau - chairman, vice-chairmen and rapporteur - should be supported by a representative of each of the regional groups in dealing with the procedural and organizational matters of the session, since that procedure had proved valuable at the thirty-fourth session.

29. There was general agreement on the need to establish a committee to assist the Commission in dealing with its agenda. Some speakers said that the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole at the thirty-fourth session had proved to be valuable and that the procedure should be continued. In commenting on the functions of such a committee, most speakers indicated that it should focus on technical matters and should cover in a balanced manner questions concerning both demand reduction and control of supply. One representative suggested that the committee should focus on matters related to the implementation of treaties and the review of operational activities of UNDCP, while the Commission would review the global drug situation, would monitor the implementation of the Global Programme of Action and would give policy guidance to UNDCP. Though the idea of a single committee was agreed upon, some speakers stated that, should the need arise to consider certain questions separately, the committee could establish two working groups or sub-committees. Several speakers stressed the need for preparatory work to assimilate the considerable volume of information and documentation submitted to the Commission. It was stated that such material should be filtered and digested to facilitate the adoption of policy decisions by the Commission.

30. Referring to the meeting time of the committee, several speakers stated that consideration should be given to the fact that it would be difficult for many developing countries, because of the limited resources available to them, to be represented in simultaneous meetings. In line with the idea that the committee would function as a preparatory body of the Commission, several speakers suggested that its meetings should be held immediately before, and possibly continue into, the beginning of each session of the Commission. Should each session of the Commission last 8-10 days, the committee would meet for the first three days, followed by between five and seven days of plenary

meetings. Some speakers expressed their preference for the committee to meet concurrently with the Commission to avoid repetitious discussion.

31. There was general support for a regional approach in considering measures to deal with drug abuse and illicit traffic, as the issues of supply and demand reduction and illicit traffic were confronted directly at the regional level. It was stressed that a properly balanced regional approach would help to provide a comprehensive global overview and an understanding of all aspects of drug abuse.

32. With regard to existing mechanisms concerned with the interdiction of supply, there was general agreement that the regional meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies (HONLEA) and the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East should be maintained and strengthened to ensure better coordination in combating illicit traffic at the regional level. Most speakers stated that the regional meetings of HONLEA should continue to be held annually and should retain their focus on drug law enforcement; furthermore, their mandate should not be expanded to include demand reduction.

33. Several speakers stressed the important role played by the HONLEA meetings in dealing with problems facing drug law enforcement at the regional and interregional levels. The HONLEA meetings provided an effective network and a unique forum in which drug law enforcement agencies could discuss current problems and adopt concerted countermeasures. The view was expressed that the Commission should determine the agendas of the HONLEA meetings, taking into consideration its own agenda and focusing on urgent issues concerning illicit traffic.

34. Several speakers questioned the utility of the interregional meetings of HONLEA. Some stated that they should not be held at regular intervals. Others stressed some of the positive results of the previous interregional meetings of HONLEA. One speaker said that his Government was prepared to act as host to the Third Interregional Meeting of HONLEA.

35. Several proposals were made on what would constitute the most appropriate regional mechanism for dealing with demand reduction and related matters. The view was expressed that in order to complement the HONLEA meetings, which dealt with the suppression of illicit traffic, regional meetings for dealing with demand reduction and related matters could be established. It was also stated that such regional meetings, though distinct from HONLEA meetings in terms of their content and focus, could have a similar structure. Views were also expressed on whether the regional meetings should be held separately, concurrently or in alternate years with respect to the HONLEA meetings.

36. Most speakers, while recognizing the merit of considering demand reduction issues at the regional level, expressed the view that no new, additional regional mechanism should be established for that purpose as a subsidiary organ of the Commission. The human and financial resources available to States and UNDCP were too limited to follow such a course. It was argued that since circumstances differed from one region to another, mechanisms to deal with pressing issues should be set within each region on an ad hoc basis, at the initiative of the countries in each region. The outcome of their deliberations should be reported to the Commission. Several speakers

stated that the current regional mechanisms for dealing with drug demand reduction, such as the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS), should be utilized and that their activities should be coordinated within the United Nations structure and should be reported to the Commission. The observer for WHO informed the meeting of the willingness of his organization to work closely with the Commission and UNDCP and of the benefits to be gained from the regional networks established under the aegis of WHO.

37. Some speakers stated that an in-depth study should be undertaken by UNDCP, with the assistance of a group of experts or a consultant, to provide an inventory of existing regional organizations, programmes and meetings for consideration by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session. Such a study was necessary to avoid setting up regional structures that would duplicate existing ones; it would enable the Commission to monitor ongoing regional activities and ensure their coordination in a more effective manner.

38. At the 1053rd meeting, on 6 May 1991, the Chairman submitted a document containing five draft resolutions (E/CN.7/1991/L.6), covering the issues and concerns raised in the conference room paper on improving the functioning of the Commission as a policy-making body (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.12) and taking into account the views expressed in the discussion on item 12 (b).

39. At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the first draft resolution submitted by the Chairman, entitled "Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1), as amended. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution I.

40. At its 1054th and 1055th meetings, on 7 May 1991, the Commission considered the second draft resolution submitted by the Chairman, entitled "Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs" (E/CN.7/1991/L.6). At its 1056th meeting, on 8 May 1991, it established an informal working group to redraft subparagraphs 1 (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the draft resolution. At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council the draft resolution (E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1), as revised by the working group and further amended by the Commission. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution II. For programme budget implications, see annex I.

41. Three speakers stated that they had not wanted to block consensus but reserved the position of their Governments on draft resolution II until its programme budget implications were made available. Several speakers stated that, because of the importance of draft resolution II, any costs required to implement it should not be an obstacle.

42. At its 1055th meeting, on 7 May 1991, the Commission considered the third draft resolution submitted by the Chairman, entitled "International and regional coordination" (E/CN.7/1991/L.6). At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, it adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1), as revised by an informal working group. For the text, see chapter XIV, section A, resolution 1 (XXXIV).

43. One representative, referring to subparagraph 1 (c) of resolution 1 (XXXIV), stated that UNDCP, in seeking arrangements with other intergovernmental organizations, risked losing sight of the global and balanced approach that should characterize United Nations drug control activities. He stressed that, in the future, the United Nations should not disregard certain aspects of drug control on the grounds that they had been dealt with at the regional level.

44. At its 1056th meeting, on 8 May 1991, the Commission considered the fourth draft resolution submitted by the Chairman, entitled "Consideration of priority themes" (E/CN.7/1991/L.6). At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, it adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1), as revised by an informal working group and amended by the Commission. For the text, see chapter XIV, section A, resolution 2 (XXXIV).

45. One observer, commenting on resolution 2 (XXXIV), stressed the considerable and growing volume of proceeds derived from illicit traffic that were being laundered. He stated that money-laundering was the weakest point in the activities of drug traffickers and that measures to counter the illicit use of the financial systems should, therefore, be accorded the highest priority.

46. At its 1056th meeting, on 8 May 1991, the Commission considered the fifth draft resolution submitted by the Chairman, entitled "United Nations International Drug Control Programme" (E/CN.7/1991/L.6). At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, it adopted the draft resolution (E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1/Add.1), as amended. For the text, see chapter XIV, section A, resolution 3 (XXXIV).

B. Economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs

47. At the 1052nd and 1053rd meetings, on 6 May 1991, several speakers, commenting on the recommendations adopted by the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, held at Vienna from 21 to 25 May 1990 and from 9 to 20 July 1990 (see E/CN.7/1991/25, section I), considered that the follow-up of those activities deserved the attention of the Commission. The view was expressed that, while the Expert Group had undertaken a comprehensive review of the financial and economic consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, further work was required, such as a study of its social consequences and the adoption of appropriate countermeasures. It was pointed out that the social costs of illicit traffic were most detrimental to the economy and sometimes exceeded the perceptible financial consequences. It was recalled that, while the report of the Expert Group Meeting was being adopted, some experts had indicated that they had accepted the recommendations on financial aspects of drug trafficking on the understanding that the social consequences would also be further studied.

48. One speaker emphasized that while the Expert Group had carried out a comprehensive study of measures to counter money-laundering, it had not succeeded in analysing fully the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic because of the difficulty of obtaining comprehensive and reliable data. The recommendation to establish a unit within UNDCP for gathering and

processing data and preparing an annual estimate was therefore of great importance. He also argued that it was necessary to convene another expert group meeting in 1992, as recommended by the Expert Group.

49. One speaker stated that the recommendations of the Expert Group were too far-reaching. He added that appropriate measures to counter money-laundering had already been discussed during the preparation of the 1988 Convention and had been included in its provisions. He said that the measures proposed by the Expert Group were not compatible with the legislation and practice in his country.

50. One speaker expressed the view that the secretariat of the Financial Action Task Force, established by the heads of states or government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) at the fifteenth annual economic summit, held in Paris in July 1989, was the proper forum for the study of the economic consequences of illicit traffic and that no resources of the regular budget of the United Nations should be allocated to the holding of another expert group meeting on that matter. Several speakers emphasized that the recommendations of the Expert Group, if carried out, would impose on UNDCP a considerable number of activities and that there was a need to select priorities among them.

51. The suggestion was made that UNDCP, once its initial organizational phase had been completed, should analyse the recommendations of the Expert Group, should review all studies that had been undertaken on the matter by States and international organizations, and should present to the Commission at its 1992 session a proposal on the appropriate follow-up to the recommendations.

52. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs" (E/CN.7/1991/L.16), sponsored by Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela and Zaire. For the text, see chapter XIV, section A, resolution 7 (XXXIV).

Chapter V

SITUATION AND TRENDS IN DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFIC

53. At its 1st and 2nd meetings, on 30 April 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 4, entitled "Situation and trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic" and, under agenda item 7(b), the relevant parts of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board. The Committee had before it the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990; 5/ a report of the Secretary-General on drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends (E/CN.7/1991/18 and Corr.1); a report of the Secretary- General on the review of illicit traffic (E/CN.7/1991/20); and a note by the Secretary-General on data on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1987-1989 (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.8). The Committee also had before it two documents, discussion of which was deferred from the eleventh special session: a report of the Secretary-General on drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends (E/CN.7/1990/14) and a note by the Secretary- General on data on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1986-1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.8).

A. Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends

54. The report of the Secretary-General on drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends (E/CN.7/1991/18 and Corr.1) showed that drug abuse world-wide followed a stable or even decreasing pattern, Africa and South America being the main exceptions. Replies to part B of the annual reports questionnaire that had arrived too late to be included in the report of the Secretary-General were weighted by population and subsequently incorporated in the demonstration of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS) in action, which revealed a slightly changed picture.

55. According to the replies, heroin, cannabis, cocaine and amfetamine use world-wide was "slightly increasing" but the next most frequently mentioned word was "stable". "Large increase" and "large decrease" appeared the least frequently in the replies.

56. In Africa, reports showed a deteriorating situation; abuse of cannabis, cocaine, heroin and psychotropic substances had escalated, mainly owing to problems regarding control of illicit traffic. A decrease in the abuse of cocaine and cannabis in North America was counterbalanced by an increase in the abuse of coca-type drugs in South America and of cocaine and cannabis in some Caribbean islands. The cause was generally attributed to greater availability or to problems regarding the control of illicit traffic. In the Near and Middle East, although one country reported a large increase in drug abuse, most others reported a stable situation. In Asia and the Far East, in Europe and in Oceania the situation was in general stable.

57. Opiate abuse was reported as a serious problem in all areas of the world except South America. In Asia and the Far East, in Europe and in Oceania opiates were the main problem drugs. Abuse of heroin, however, was generally reported to be stable or to have decreased in Europe and North America. To some extent the same trend occurred in Asia and the Far East, where traditional opium abuse, in particular, was on the decrease; nevertheless, in

a few countries in that region, heroin use, particularly intravenous heroin use, had increased. In Africa and in the Near and Middle East the abuse of opiates, in particular heroin, had increased.

58. The abuse of cocaine constituted the main drug problem in North America and South America. In Europe it was a major concern, but the number of abusers of cocaine relative to other drugs remained low. In Africa the picture was more diverse, as cocaine use was a great problem in some countries but not in others. In Asia and the Far East and in Oceania, cocaine abuse was only a minor problem. Abuse of coca-type drugs had decreased in North America but had increased in Africa, Europe and South America, although not uniformly so in Europe and not to the extent predicted.

59. Cannabis remained the most widely abused drug. Its abuse was decreasing in North America, but increasing in Africa and in Asia and the Far East. In Europe and in Oceania the situation was stable.

60. The abuse of psychotropic substances remained a significant problem in all areas. The abuse of amfetamines and other stimulants, however, had reportedly decreased in Africa, in some countries in Asia and the Far East, and in the Near and Middle East, but there was concern about the increasing use of amfetamines in Oceania. The abuse of the benzodiazepines and other anxiolytics, barbiturates and other sedative hypnotics had increased in Africa, but in parts of Asia and the Far East and in Oceania it appeared to be on the decrease.

61. Abuse of hallucinogens had caused problems in only a few countries, but many countries reported the abuse of volatile solvents.

62. The age ranges of abusers varied from one culture to another, according to the role that the drugs fulfilled, and from one drug to another. In general, however, young people were still the main users of illicit drugs. Volatile solvents tended to be abused by persons aged 8-20, cannabis and psychotropic substances by the 16-35 age group, and heroin and coca-type drugs in general by the 20-35 age group.

63. On the whole, very few countries reported either a large increase or a large decrease in the abuse of any drug. Most reported that the situation was stable or showed some increase. There also appeared to be "hot spots" in the world, countries or even areas of particular countries where there was a large and rapid increase in drug abuse, sometimes accompanied by an increase in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, but it could not be considered a world trend.

64. The distinction between countries where illicit production took place and countries where illicit consumption took place was increasingly becoming blurred. Many countries previously thought of as being sources of illicit production were experiencing an increase in demand, and some countries that had been categorized as consumers of illicit drugs were becoming producers, particularly of psychotropic substances. In a third group of countries, transit trafficking and the spillage caused thereby were creating demand and a growing problem of abuse.

65. One topic that emerged repeatedly in the discussion on agenda item 4 was the different patterns of both prevalence and incidence of drug abuse in different countries. Although all speakers made some reference to the topic, the details they provided varied. One general pattern did, however, emerge. Most but not all speakers from developed countries reported that, on the whole, the situation was stable; some reported a slight decrease and one or two an increase, at least measured by seizures and drug-related crime. Nearly all speakers from developing countries, however, reported a notable increase in the use of at least some types of drugs, although the type in question varied greatly depending on the region. For instance, speakers from African countries reported a greater increase in cannabis and in psychotropic drugs, especially benzodiazepines, while speakers from Asian countries emphasized that amfetamines and particularly metamfetamines showed the most marked upward trend.

66. Many speakers whose countries had experienced an increase in the extent of drug abuse attributed the rise in the number of abusers to the fact that their countries were being used by drug traffickers as transit routes. The spillage from that trade had fed the illicit markets in their countries. Some representatives noted that the success of interdiction had led to a change in the location of the drug traffickers' bases of operation. The countries into which the traffickers had moved were subject to an increase in the supply of illicit drugs. Other representatives spoke of an increase in the amount of drugs manufactured locally in clandestine laboratories.

67. The majority of those who spoke on agenda item 4 mentioned the main groups of drugs: cannabis, cocaine, opiates, sedatives and amfetamine-type drugs. Cannabis was undoubtedly the most widely abused substance and was reported by some speakers to be used frequently and extensively by drug-dependent persons, leading to major health problems. Other speakers, particularly from developed countries, reported that users took cannabis on a much rarer and more intermittent basis, there being little evidence that its use was linked to the abuse of other drugs. The use of cannabis probably exceeded that of all other drugs combined and seemed to be becoming increasingly popular with young people in some developing countries. Its popularity was seen as decreasing in many developed countries where it was not a local traditional drug but where it had been available for some years.

68. The situation with respect to cocaine use seemed to vary between countries more than any other drug. Most of the speakers from developed countries reported an apparent plateau effect, but one or two reported that cocaine use continued to grow and was still regarded as the major threat. Speakers from countries where crack was widely used inevitably reported a much higher level of cocaine use. Among the developing countries the level of use seemed to depend on the ease of access; thus it was high in some parts of Latin America and low in Africa, except for spillage in transit. In Asia and the Far East, only speakers from more prosperous countries on the Pacific Rim reported any significant use of cocaine.

69. The use of opiates, particularly heroin, was reported as stable and fairly low in some developed countries. The link between intravenous opiate use and HIV was seen as the most alarming aspect of the problem. Speakers from developing countries in Asia, particularly in and around the Indian subcontinent, reported large and growing heroin problems. While heroin was

often smoked, intravenous use was increasing in certain local areas and, again, was associated with a rapid rise in the incidence of HIV-seropositive cases. Little heroin use was reported by speakers from Latin America. There seemed to be increased heroin use in at least some countries in Africa.

70. The rise in the use of sedatives, particularly benzodiazepines, was reported to be an emerging problem in several countries, both developed and developing. Several speakers noted the potential for the intravenous use of such drugs, as well as the fact that some were locally manufactured.

71. Only a few speakers mentioned hallucinogens. Those that did, however, reported concern about the use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) in particular, which had declined from its levels of 20 years earlier but which seemed to be reappearing to an alarming extent in a few countries.

72. Another theme referred to by many speakers was the need to improve the collection and presentation of data. The introduction of the use of graphs in the report was welcomed. International databases could provide a better service only if the States themselves improved the structure and methods of their own data collection and processing; that would allow UNDCP to generate country profiles that would be helpful to States in evaluating the effectiveness of their different strategies. There was a need to collect data both longitudinally and by drug type in order to assess drug trends over time and a need to standardize such data collection to make possible meaningful cross-country comparisons. Such standardization must allow for the pro-rating of the raw figures to represent the situation in a demographic context.

73. Several speakers emphasized the link between intravenous drug use and HIV and suggested that it had become one of the major causes for concern. While similar views had previously been expressed by speakers from developed countries, a few speakers from developing countries, especially in Asia, stressed the seriousness of the situation and the priority that should be given to it. One speaker from a developed country having extensive experience with schemes for exchanging needles and syringes reported that there was no evidence to suggest that such schemes led to more drug-injecting behaviour or to more drug abuse.

74. Some speakers raised the question of whether it would be helpful for UNDCP to study the effect of the liberalization of at least some laws relating to drug abuse. Several speakers said that their Governments were opposed to outright legalization, but others said that they would like to see the issues debated in United Nations forums. It was important to distinguish between liberalization, medicalization and legalization, and the three approaches should be discussed separately.

B. Review of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

75. After summarizing the significant world-wide trends in illicit traffic, a representative of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP urged participants to make every effort to ensure that their Governments communicate annual reports on seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances promptly to

UNDCP so that the Commission could make up-to-date appraisals of the situation and trends in illicit traffic.

76. Most speakers expressed concern at the increase and spread of drug abuse and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national, regional and international levels, which affected all strata of society and threatened the health of individuals and the economic and social fabric of several countries. Some representatives and the observer for the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol) described some of the developments in illicit traffic world-wide. Several speakers reported on the deteriorating situation with respect to drug abuse and illicit traffic in their countries, characterized by a steadily rising number of abusers and increased frequency and quantities of drug seizures. Some speakers mentioned an increase in drug-related deaths, particularly those resulting from overdose, between 1989 and 1990.

77. Several speakers referred to new smuggling routes that were being opened and new methods of concealment that were being used to move illicit drugs from producing to consuming areas. The meeting was informed that as a result of the recent changes in Eastern European countries there had been a serious increase in illicit traffic and drug abuse in those countries, as well as an increase in their use as transit States.

78. Illicit consignments of opium moving from the south-eastern and south-western Asian regions through neighbouring countries towards illicit markets in Europe and North America were reported to have increased significantly. Opium production in the south-eastern Asian region appeared to have reached between 2,000 and 2,500 tonnes in 1990. There was a growing tendency to convert opium into morphine and heroin in the producing areas, as suggested by the fact that the transborder traffic in opium was reported to be moving mostly from Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Islamic Republic of Iran and from Thailand to Malaysia. Several speakers reported increased seizures of opium. In China, opium seizures had reportedly increased from less than 0.3 tonne in 1989 to 0.7 tonne in 1990; about 21 tonnes of opium were reported seized on the eastern borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

79. Illicit traffic in morphine continued, illicit consignments moving from the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan to the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey. Some 4.5 tonnes of morphine had been seized by the Iranian authorities in 1990.

80. The Near and Middle East, the south-eastern and south-western Asian regions and Latin America remained the prime areas for the illicit cultivation of narcotic plants and the illicit production of heroin, cannabis and cocaine. Several speakers described measures taken in their countries to eradicate illicit poppy cultivation. The meeting was informed that the strict control of the licit production of poppy straw for the extraction of alkaloids in Turkey had continued to be successful and that no opium poppy cultivation had been detected in the Islamic Republic of Iran following prohibition of such cultivation in that country.

81. One speaker stated that, according to the estimates of his Government, illicit opium production world-wide, which had been increasing at an alarming rate, had dropped by 10 per cent in 1990. Improved law enforcement activities, programmes to eradicate illicit cultivation and weather conditions in the south-eastern Asian region had contributed to the decline. He said that the downward trend did not apply to Myanmar, one of the principal countries where illicit production of opium was taking place.

82. Abuse and traffic in heroin was on the rise in several countries. Illicit production was dominated by the south-eastern and south-western Asian regions. In spite of effective law enforcement action, which had led to record seizures in several countries, traffickers had succeeded in transporting increasing quantities of heroin from the south-eastern and south-western Asian regions to North America and Western Europe, mainly by land to the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan and through the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and the countries along the Balkan route. The air routes for illicit heroin traffic were extensively used by African couriers. Heroin seizures in China had increased from 561 kg in 1989, to 1,600 kg in 1990, evidence of the importance of the overland route through that country.

83. In Western Europe, major seizures of heroin were reported, 75 per cent of which had come from the south-western Asian region via the Balkan route. To deal with the escalation in the illicit traffic in heroin, European States particularly affected by such traffic were setting up a common database on the illicit traffic in heroin along the Balkan route. One speaker informed the meeting of the successful results obtained through such cooperation.

84. One speaker referred to the efforts of the law enforcement authorities in her country, which accounted for the longest segment of the Balkan route, to counter the illicit traffic moving through her country on its way to Europe. Seizures from transport routier international (TIR) trucks on the Balkan route had increased dramatically in 1990. Changes in the political situation in Eastern Europe had aggravated the situation by providing transit traffic with several alternative entry points to Western Europe.

85. Some speakers referred to the use of Africans operating from exit points in India, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand as couriers in the illicit traffic in heroin destined for Europe and North America. One current development was the spread of heroin abuse in several countries in Africa as a result of the spillover from such traffic as it moved through that region.

86. Several speakers described the dismantling of clandestine laboratories used for the illicit manufacture of morphine and heroin in the south-eastern and south-western Asian regions, of cocaine in the Andean region and of psychotropic substances, mostly amfetamines, in Western Europe. In Germany, 36 clandestine laboratories, manufacturing mainly amfetamines, MDMA, methadone and pemoline, had been dismantled in 1990. The meeting was informed of the seizure of 22 tonnes of acetic anhydride in January 1991 on the highway between Ankara and Istanbul, evidence of clandestine laboratories for the illicit production of heroin in Western Europe.

87. Cannabis in various forms continued to be produced, trafficked and abused on a large scale. Europe and North America remained the principal markets for it. Large seizures of cannabis were reported in India, Lebanon and Pakistan and Turkey.

88. Several speakers referred to the increase in illicit demand and to the availability of supplies of cocaine in their countries. Some speakers indicated that, following the implementation of strict law enforcement measures, the abuse of and traffic in cocaine had levelled off in 1990, particularly in the United States. Drug trafficking syndicates were targeting Western Europe and some African and Asian countries as new markets. Spain, because of its historical and cultural links with Latin American countries, was a major transit point for illicit cocaine consignments destined for Europe.

89. The representative of the United States said that, according to the estimates of his Government, there had been in 1990, for the first time, a stagnation in the illicit coca cultivation as a whole and a decline in such cultivation in Bolivia and Colombia. The observer for ICPO/Interpol stated that the Cali and Medellín cartels continued to control most of the illicit manufacture, production and distribution of cocaine hydrochloride, despite extensive law enforcement efforts by the Colombian Government.

90. Strong illicit demand continued to stimulate the production of, diversion of and traffic in psychotropic substances. Amfetamines were the most popular psychotropic substances found on the illicit market in Western Europe, the major manufacturing areas being in the Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the major consumer markets being in Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Demand for illicit amfetamines in Australia and in some countries in Asia and the Far East had led to increasing traffic in those countries, originating mainly in Asia and the Far East. One persistent problem in Japan was the abuse of metamfetamine, which had begun to increase and spread across the country in the 1970s. Illicit traffic in fenetylline continued in the Near and Middle East, large seizures having been made in Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Illicit consignments of methaqualone, manufactured clandestinely in India, had moved through some east African countries to South Africa. In spite of the fact that the manufacture of methaqualone had been banned in India in 1984, illicit traffic in that substance had increased significantly, as evidenced by record seizures of methaqualone consignments from India in Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Important seizures of LSD were reported in several Western European countries.

91. Some speakers reported an increase in the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances in Africa. Large seizures of amfetamines, benzodiazepines and barbiturates were reported in west African countries. Some speakers informed the meeting of an emerging trend in multiple abuse of psychotropic substances in several African countries. Referring to the International Narcotics Control Board estimates that, inter alia, 16 tonnes of pemoline had been diverted to Africa in 1990, one speaker called upon supplier States to adopt the necessary legislation to prevent such diversion.

92. With regard to the situation prevailing in some African countries, one speaker stated that the practice of vendors selling medicaments to the public, without a prescription or medical supervision, provided an important front and conduit for illicit drug traffickers. Cocaine, heroin and various psychotropic substances were being illegally sold in that manner.

93. Several speakers highlighted the operational successes achieved against illicit traffic by the drug law enforcement agencies in their countries. They reported on intensive eradication campaigns directed against illicit cultivation and on increased drug law enforcement efforts, which had led to major seizures of opiates, cannabis, cocaine, psychotropic substances and precursors and to the arrest and prosecution of a large number of persons, often of different nationalities, for drug trafficking offences. Such operations had also led to the dismantling of some important drug trafficking syndicates. The meeting was informed of the recent dismantling of a cocaine trafficking ring involving Colombian nationals in Japan. Most significantly, stepped up law enforcement efforts and crop eradication programmes, particularly by the Colombian Government, had contributed to the disruption of operations of the cocaine cartels. The meeting was informed of increased harassment and disruption of illicit cocaine trafficking organizations and a reduction of their operational capabilities in Mexico. One speaker stated that as a result of vigorous law enforcement action, particularly by the Government of Colombia, against the cocaine cartels, the focus of illicit traffic in cocaine was moving southwards, having adverse effects on countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

94. Several speakers described the increased violence and the unscrupulous nature of the activities of organized criminal drug syndicates and drug racketeers. Law enforcement authorities in several countries were concerned about the increased professionalism and organization of international drug trafficking networks, as well as small-scale illicit traffickers operating at the street level.

95. One speaker emphasized the long-standing concern of her Government regarding the links between illicit drug trafficking, arms smuggling and international terrorism. Recent illicit drug trafficking cases had pointed to increased support being provided by regional and international terrorist groups to illicit drug trafficking operations. Mention was made of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990, in which it was noted that illicit drug trafficking organizations, often in conjunction with terrorists, continued to forge links at the national, regional and interregional levels. Noting that narco-terrorism had reached alarming proportions and had continued to threaten the lives of political leaders, public officials and innocent citizens, some speakers stressed that it was important for States to adopt more forceful, comprehensive and innovative measures against illicit traffic, particularly measures to monitor the movement of precursors, to limit the sale of arms and to counter money-laundering.

96. The meeting was informed of legislative measures adopted in various countries to counter illicit traffic. Several speakers stated that their national legislation had been brought in line with the provisions of the international drug control treaties. They referred to specific measures taken to fully implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention, in particular, the

adoption of the necessary penal measures to constitute an effective deterrent against illicit traffic. Such measures included the confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic and the provision of stringent penalties for illicit drug trafficking offences, including life imprisonment or capital punishment for recidivist traffickers. Some speakers said that legislation in their countries had also been amended to provide penal sanctions for offenders convicted of possession of illicit drugs, including possession for personal use, and for making the treatment of drug abusers compulsory.

97. Several speakers reported that drug law enforcement and other units had been created in their countries to combat illicit traffic and drug abuse. Some referred to the establishment of central units responsible for the adoption of policies and measures against drug abuse and illicit traffic and the coordination of the activities of all agencies concerned. One speaker referred to the enhanced coordination between the police and customs authorities in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) and the benefits derived from posting drug liaison officers in the major producer and transit States.

98. Several speakers informed the meeting of the importance that their Governments attached to the effective monitoring of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Some stated that, in order to prevent their diversion to the illicit market in their countries, precursors were subject to the same control measures as narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Mention was made of the recommendations contained in the report of the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the heads of state or government of seven major industrial nations and the President of CEC at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, United States, in July 1990, which would enhance the application of the provisions of article 12 of the 1988 Convention concerning the monitoring of the movement of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

99. Noting that the mainspring of organized international drug traffic was the enormous profits to be gained therefrom, several speakers emphasized the importance that their Governments attached to the adoption and application of measures to implement the provisions of the 1988 Convention concerning the confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic and measures to make money-laundering a criminal offence. The meeting was informed of legislative and administrative measures taken to counter money-laundering. Penal and professional sanctions against banks, financial institutions and their employees had been included in the penal code of some countries to encourage the reporting of all suspicious transactions to the competent authorities. One speaker stated that legislation in his country required the reporting of all major financial transactions with foreign banks. Several speakers called for the prompt adoption and implementation of the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering.

100. Several speakers called for more attention to be paid to the problem facing several countries as a result of transit traffic and emphasized the need to assist transit States. It was noted that, after a respite of 30 years, drug abuse had re-emerged in China, as that country was being used as a transit route for heroin and opium moving from the south-eastern Asian region

through Guangdong province, Hong Kong and Macao to illicit markets in other parts of the world.

101. Several speakers referred to bilateral and multilateral initiatives in which their Governments had participated, with a view to adopting comprehensive measures against illicit traffic. Particular mention was made of a mechanism for inter-American cooperation operating through CICAD and of action taken in the Council of Europe and the European Economic Community (EEC).

102. Most speakers emphasized the importance of adopting comprehensive measures to deal with the twin problems of drug abuse and illicit traffic. Several stated that programmes for reducing illicit demand by preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation were a necessary complement to drug law enforcement programmes aimed at reducing the illicit supply.

Chapter VI

PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

103. At its 3rd, 4th and 5th meetings, on 2 and 3 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered together items 6 and 9 of the agenda. It had before it a report of the Secretary-General on the review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand (E/CN.7/1991/19); the report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/23); the annual reports questionnaire: draft revised part B (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10); the report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 July 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.3); a note by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (E/CN.7/1991/15); and a note by the Secretariat on the report on the development of a drug abuse control information strategy (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.16).

A. Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand

104. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1989/14, requested the Secretary-General to issue a questionnaire to all Governments and regional intergovernmental organizations on action taken at the national and regional levels to implement the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. 6/

105. After summarizing the replies received to the questionnaire, a representative of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP stated that efforts had been made in virtually every country towards the achievement of targets 1 and 2 of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, that is, the assessment of the extent of drug abuse and the organization of comprehensive systems for the collection and evaluation of data. Those targets, however, also seemed to generate the greatest frustration. The lack of coordination between different ministries or agencies was a constant theme in the reports. In most countries there were no formal mechanisms for gathering data from, for example, health, police and education authorities.

106. There appeared, nevertheless, to be a small but growing trend in a few countries towards the creation of formal coordinating bodies for the collection and dissemination of drug abuse data. In addition, some Governments reported having established informal networks but were pessimistic about their ability to turn those networks into formal structures. Such problems underlined the importance of IDAAS, which would foster such coordination in the future.

107. The prevention of drug abuse through education (target 3) was also actively pursued in almost every country. The lack of not only funds, but

also other resources, particularly technical materials and assistance, was consistently mentioned.

108. Only a small number of limited activities were reported on the prevention of drug abuse in the workplace (target 4). That was believed to be more the result of a failure to report programmes than of the absence of programmes; it underscored the diversity of activities on which information was not always available to the reporting body. Efforts to rectify the situation would be made with the active participation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

109. Considerable efforts had been made in many countries, particularly in the Americas, to achieve target 5, the development of prevention programmes by civic, community and special interest groups and law enforcement agencies. Again, the scarcity of financial resources was the most inhibiting factor in the development of such programmes. Support for activities encompassed by target 5 could best be given by helping local projects that had been identified in the countries concerned.

110. The provision of leisure-time activities in the service of the continuing campaign against drug abuse (target 6) provoked varied responses. The difficulties in assessing the efficacy of various programmes often made target 6 hard to justify when there were more pressing needs in a country, such as poverty or acute health-related problems, or general material constraints.

111. Awareness of the role of the media in the prevention of drug abuse (target 7) was widespread, but how to use its influence was proving to be more of a problem. Most Governments reported good relations with the media; few of them had sought international assistance.

112. One element of demand reduction, treatment and rehabilitation, did not come under the first seven targets. That aspect was covered in the report of the Secretary-General on drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends (E/CN.7/1991/18 and Corr.1). The variety of treatment regimes was considerable but it appeared that different treatments were effective in different countries and for different populations. There was no single treatment regime or modality that produced universal success; instead, there were many programmes that were tailored to the particular needs of a given population and that yielded encouraging results.

113. The general debate was characterized above all by the emphasis placed by nearly all speakers on the priority to be given to demand reduction. One speaker suggested that the phrase "giving priority to demand reduction" should be analysed in some detail. For instance, it could mean more emphasis on demand reduction than on law enforcement and supply interdiction; it could mean that countries were prepared to provide more resources than they had provided previously; and it could mean that innovative techniques would be introduced, instead of simply continuing existing practices.

114. Most speakers saw demand reduction as consisting of essentially three components: prevention, sometimes divided into primary and secondary prevention; rehabilitation, treatment, counselling and social reintegration; and research and development. While the modalities of treatment mentioned by

different speakers differed in detail, they all essentially followed the same pattern. One speaker stated that there was a need for more research to explain the high relapse rate of those who had been in treatment, with a view to improving the success of treatment programmes.

115. One problem with the situation in respect of demand reduction in most countries was that it was not possible to assess accurately the effect of any measures taken. It was noted that measurement of the impact of any social policy was difficult, and there was no short-term solution to the problem. It had, therefore, become even more important to create the basis of a system that would remain valid in the long term. The majority of the speakers stressed the need for a sound database, a prerequisite for which would be the development of an appropriate epidemiological methodology at the national level that would be general, robust and reliable enough to yield comparative data for use at the international level. Such an epidemiological database would be an essential instrument in assessing the scope of the problem and the effectiveness of either supply or demand reduction strategies.

116. Many speakers referred to the growing emphasis on harm reduction or risk minimization as an appropriate aim of drug control policy, given that total elimination of drug abuse was not feasible in the immediate future. Such references were most frequently made while describing the extreme seriousness of the spread of HIV by intravenous drug users. One speaker stated that HIV was seen as a more serious threat to public health than drug abuse and that drug control policy should reflect that priority. Several speakers advocated the provision of sterile needles and syringes, adding that such a policy did not increase the level of drug abuse by injection or of drug abuse in general but had a positive effect in that it encouraged drug abusers who had not come in contact with any treatment programme to do so. Other speakers stressed that there was a need to provide accessible treatment to all drug abusers, as well as a wide variety of treatment modalities to accommodate the different needs of drug-dependent persons.

117. Virtually every speaker stressed the pivotal role played by education in drug abuse prevention. In most countries drug education programmes for schoolchildren had been developed or were being developed. The need for social reintegration programmes was also mentioned by some speakers. Several speakers strongly emphasized the problem of street children and the fact that there was a lack of educational opportunities for them even though they were the group most at risk.

118. Several speakers reiterated the findings of the questionnaire when they pointed to the need for coordination and cooperation within countries, between neighbouring countries, and between countries and international organizations.

119. At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand reduction" (E/CN.7/1991/L.12/Rev.1), sponsored by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire and Zambia. For the text see chapter I, draft resolution X.

B. Establishment of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System

120. In accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 3 (S-X) and the Global Programme of Action, the Division of Narcotic Drugs had improved its data collection system and had started to develop the International Drug Abuse Assessment System (IDAAS).

121. Although IDAAS was not yet operational, the computerization of the replies to part B of the annual reports questionnaire from the previous five years had begun. Direct connections had been established with other databases throughout the world in order to further enhance the data collection capabilities of UNDCP.

122. The purpose of the computerization was to enable UNDCP to provide States with the fullest possible picture of trends and developments in drug abuse at the global, regional, subregional and national levels, in order to assist them in developing their policies and responses to drug abuse.

123. In order to permit reporting back to States on the situation, patterns and trends in respect of drug abuse world-wide in much more detail than before, better consistency and quality of data were required. It was necessary to look at world trends over time and to produce reports on the situation in regions, subregions and countries, and not just on the global situation.

124. IDAAS would not only produce fuller, more detailed and more analytical reports but would also offer additional analyses. UNDCP would update its manuals on drug abuse assessment with a view to establishing data collection systems that would help Governments to complete the annual reports questionnaire and the questionnaire on action taken to implement the seven targets set out in chapter I of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. In addition, it would be possible to report in detail on demand reduction measures and to publish material describing programmes carried out by Governments in that field. UNDCP would prepare special reports either in response to requests by States or on topics that it found particularly pertinent. In addition, it would publish country profiles, the drafts of which were already available.

125. UNDCP would expand the country profiles once the quality and quantity of the data collected improved. To that end, a new, revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10) had been devised, with the assistance of two expert groups.

126. After having reviewed instruments that had been used for data collection in the field of drug abuse in many countries, the first Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 July 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.3), had devised a questionnaire that was field tested in 17 countries.

127. The second Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/23), had recommended the adoption of revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire, had suggested items that might be included in a country profile and had examined strategies for the implementation of IDAAS. It was

proposed that the United Nations should provide regional training and technical assistance on IDAAS to Governments. For Governments wishing to expand their data collection efforts, IDAAS would serve as a model for the development of new information systems.

128. All those who spoke on the subject strongly supported the efforts undertaken in setting up IDAAS and recommended the adoption by the Commission of revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire.

129. One speaker stated that, as the Commission was the main policy-making organ in respect of drug control matters, extensive and accurate information was vital to its work; therefore, improving the quality of that information would improve the work of the Commission. It was noted that IDAAS represented more than revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire; it would yield many useful products, one of them being the country profiles, which would greatly facilitate the work of the Commission. That view was endorsed by subsequent speakers.

130. The observer for CEC described its work and emphasized its commitment to cooperate fully with UNDCP and to regard IDAAS as setting standards that were appropriate for use in all regions. Several speakers expressed the hope that the example set by CEC in coordinating its efforts with IDAAS would be followed by other regional organizations. Some speakers urged Governments to provide financial backing for the IDAAS project.

131. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System" (E/CN.7/1991/L.8), sponsored by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution IX.

132. One speaker stated that revision should also be extended to the other parts of the annual reports questionnaire.

133. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission adopted a decision entitled "Adoption of revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire", prepared by the Secretariat at the request of the Commission. For the text, see chapter XIV, section B, decision 1 (XXXIV).

C. Drug abuse control information strategy

134. At its 3rd meeting, on 2 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole was informed of the status of a drug abuse control information strategy that was being developed in the context of the restructuring of the three drug control units.

Chapter VII

DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF MORE EFFECTIVE ACTION AGAINST ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

135. At its 5th meeting, on 3 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 8, entitled "Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional cooperation in drug law enforcement". It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/22) introducing the report of the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Africa, held at Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/2 and Corr.1), the report of the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Oranjestad, Aruba, from 24 to 28 September 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2), the report of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific, held at Beijing from 15 to 19 October 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/4 and Corr.1), the report of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe, held in Moscow from 19 to 23 November 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/5), and the report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-seventh session, held at Vienna from 25 to 26 April 1991 (E/CN.7/1991/6).

136. The Executive Director of UNDCP referred to the important role of HONLEA meetings in tackling urgent problems at the regional level and in adopting effective coordinated countermeasures. Noting the extensive list of recommendations adopted by the HONLEA meetings since the Commission had held its eleventh special session, he stated that new activities, if endorsed by the Commission, would only be implemented by UNDCP if additional human and financial resources were provided. He stated that it might be preferable for the HONLEA meetings to focus on the priorities established by the Commission with regard to illicit traffic and for that focus to be reflected in their reports, particularly in their recommendations, to the Commission.

137. Several speakers commended the Secretariat for its effective organization of the HONLEA meetings. They stated that the HONLEA meetings had provided drug control and law enforcement agencies from different ministries, in particular the ministries of justice, customs, interior, police and health, with opportunities to have direct and productive exchanges and to share experiences that had led to greater cooperation and more effective action against illicit traffic.

138. Several speakers commended the new approach and method of work followed by the HONLEA meetings. The identification of urgent issues facing law enforcement agencies in the fight against illicit traffic in the regions where the HONLEA meetings were held and the establishment of working groups to discuss those issues had led to the adoption of effective countermeasures against illicit drug traffic, to be implemented at the national and regional levels. In another valuable development, one regional meeting of HONLEA would request another to consider an operational problem that concerned more than one region; for example, the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, following its consideration of ways to counter the involvement of Africans as couriers in

the illicit traffic in heroin, had requested the Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, to examine the problem from the perspective of producer and transit States. There was general agreement that the new approach, by enabling sensitive matters to be discussed by working groups in a direct, informal manner, had produced valuable results and had contributed to the enhancement of regional and interregional cooperation and the coordination of activities and countermeasures relating to the suppression of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. One speaker stated that the urgent issues to be considered by working groups should be identified well before the HONLEA meetings were held and should be limited in number.

139. Several speakers referred to the recommendations adopted by the HONLEA meetings in 1990, which were before the Commission for its consideration. Some speakers were of the opinion that the recommendations by the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, the Fifteenth Meeting of HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific, and the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, to appoint a full-time liaison officer in each of the those regions should be considered after UNDCP had, at the request of the Commission, undertaken an inventory of existing regional organizations, programmes and meetings, which would be considered by the Commission at its thirty-fifth session.

140. With regard to the further development of the long-term international drug law enforcement training strategy, several speakers commended the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the preparation of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual, which constituted the core of the strategy and a valuable tool for drug law enforcement training throughout the world. Some speakers informed the meeting that their Governments had increased their assistance to States from different regions by training their drug law enforcement professionals.

141. Several speakers were in favour of including in the agenda of each regional meeting of HONLEA an item that would enable it to review action taken to implement recommendations adopted at its previous meeting. Such a review would serve to solicit support for the implementation of its recommendations. Some speakers expressed their support for exchanges of information between HONLEA meetings in different regions and for the consideration of related drug law enforcement issues affecting source, transit and consumer States.

142. With reference to the statement of the Executive Director of UNDCP concerning modalities to consider recommendations emanating from the HONLEA meetings, it was suggested that such recommendations could be divided into two categories. The first category should include recommendations directed principally at States in a specific region. The second should include resolutions with global implications that should be considered by the Commission for adoption. Similar recommendations emanating from HONLEA meetings should, to the extent possible, be considered together in order to facilitate their consideration by the Commission.

143. Several speakers stated that, whereas their Governments had hesitated to support the establishment of the meetings of HONLEA, Europe, the positive results achieved and the major initiatives and decisions taken in drug control matters by the First Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, had convinced them of the usefulness of such meetings. The First Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, had brought together operational heads of European drug law enforcement agencies, as well

as high-level officials from different ministries responsible for drug control. Several speakers stated that their Governments strongly supported the recommendations adopted by the First Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, and called for their prompt implementation. They said that future meetings of HONLEA, Europe, would contribute to further intensified cooperation between all European countries and would, in particular, provide an impetus to more extensive and effective cooperation between central, Eastern and Western European countries. That was essential to countering the threat of illicit traffic, particularly in cocaine, in Europe.

144. One speaker stated that the members of HONLEA, Europe, had agreed to hold the Second Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, in 1992, rather than in 1991, at a date and venue to be determined. The representative of Czechoslovakia stated that his Government had offered to act as host to the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Europe.

145. Several speakers expressed their strong support for the practical recommendations adopted by the HONLEA meetings. Particular mention was made to resolution III adopted by the First Meeting of HONLEA, Europe, on the establishment of centralized drug intelligence systems and the exchange of intelligence in each European country, to serve as the principal point of contact for international liaison on drug intelligence matters. The implementation of that resolution was considered vital, as reduced border controls in Europe had facilitated the operations of drug trafficking organizations.

146. Several speakers described effective action taken against illicit traffic through regional mechanisms in which their countries were involved. In Western Europe, regular meetings and contact had continued to take place under the auspices of EEC and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. Special reference was made to the first pan-European ministerial conference on illicit drug abuse problems, to be held under the aegis of the Pompidou Group at Oslo from 9 to 10 May 1991. One speaker informed the meeting of the participation of Hungary and Yugoslavia in the activities of the Pompidou Group, adding that Poland and other countries in the region would participate in its future sessions and activities.

147. Several speakers referred to bilateral and multilateral agreements between their States to enhance coordination between their operational law enforcement agencies. Particular mention was made of agreements reached between States members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), particularly India and Pakistan, and the exchange of liaison officers between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan. One speaker informed the meeting of increased cooperation between 15 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean and the United States of America in the context of the Joint Intelligence Co-ordinating System, a programme in which participating countries exchanged information, through the El Paso Intelligence Center at El Paso, Texas, on the arrival of persons, aircraft and vessels; the programme was expected to be expanded.

148. Several speakers referred to the importance that their Governments attached to the strengthening of regional cooperation between drug law enforcement agencies of countries affected by the dramatically increasing illicit traffic over the Balkan route. Some speakers stated that their

Governments were strengthening their cooperation with drug law enforcement agencies in the countries concerned through bilateral and multilateral agreements. The need for drug law enforcement agencies to improve cooperation with transit and producer States was emphasized.

149. Several speakers mentioned their participation in the activities of the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), ICPO/Interpol, the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering and the Chemical Action Task Force aimed at monitoring the movement of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The meeting was informed of the involvement of the Austrian customs authorities in several interregional working groups and joint operations focusing on specific targets, such as intensive checking of light private aircraft, and their participation in the Airline Transit Exercises at Vienna International Airport and the Balkan route action plan under the aegis of CCC.

150. It was stated that it was important for States to implement the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering, a phenomenon that affected developed and developing countries alike. One speaker said that, in the opinion of his Government, given the universal character and urgency of the problem of money-laundering, the United Nations, and in particular UNDCP, should be called upon to deal with it in the near future.

151. The observer for ICPO/Interpol informed the meeting of the close collaborative relationship between the United Nations and his organization and of recent initiatives to further the consultative coordination of the mutual interests of UNDCP, CCC and his organization. He stated that the duplication of activities that had resulted from holding concurrent regional meetings had reduced the benefits of such meetings. He referred to joint informal meetings held in 1990 between representatives of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, CCC and ICPO/Interpol to improve the coordination of their activities and to a proposal for the three organizations to jointly organize meetings. He informed the meeting of a recommendation, adopted by the seventeenth ICPO/Interpol European Meeting for Heads of National Drug Services in March 1991 and endorsed by the ICPO/Interpol European Regional Conference in May 1991, to improve the coordination between UNDCP, CCC and ICPO/Interpol in the scheduling of regional drug law enforcement meetings.

152. The observer for CCC referred to an agreement in principle between the Division of Narcotic Drugs, CCC and ICPO/Interpol on the further development of an international drug law enforcement training strategy, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1988/12. He informed the meeting of the activities of CCC in developing training modules and the rationale for the training-of-trainers approach. He expressed the gratitude of his organization for the financial support of the Fund for Drug Abuse Control in the field of training. In his view the creation of subregional training centres, recommended by the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Africa, and the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean, would improve the capability of drug law enforcement officers to counter illicit traffic by expanding their knowledge of interdiction techniques. In order to avoid holding concurrent regional meetings, he suggested that a calendar of planned meetings should be exchanged between the secretariats of all the organizations concerned.

153. Several speakers emphasized the need to intensify regional cooperation in all parts of the world in order to deal with the escalation in illicit traffic and drug abuse. Mention was made of initiatives to harmonize national legislation at the regional level, such as a convention for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances adopted by the States members of SAARC. New legislation to enhance mutual legal assistance, to facilitate extradition, to effect controlled delivery and to make money-laundering a criminal offence had been adopted in several countries. It was stated that universal adherence to the 1988 Convention and the adoption of domestic legislation to comply with its provisions would also contribute to the enhancement of cooperation in criminal matters at the regional and international levels.

154. Some speakers referred to the fact that the meetings of HONLEA, Africa, were serviced from Vienna or Geneva, and any African State situated south of Addis Ababa that wished to act as host to such a meeting would, according to the relevant financial rules, have to bear the additional cost incurred by the United Nations for holding the meeting in a venue other than the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. They considered the rules to be unfair to the African region. It was suggested that future meetings of HONLEA, Africa, should be held in a country of the region and that the costs to be borne by a Government acting as host to such a meeting should not be based exclusively on the criterion of location of the headquarters of the regional commission.

155. The report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-seventh session (E/CN.7/1991/6) was introduced by its Chairman.

156. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs", contained in the report of the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CN.7/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2), and a draft resolution entitled "Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development" and a draft resolution entitled "Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse", both contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-seventh session (E/CN.7/1991/6). For the texts, see chapter I, draft resolutions IV, V and VI. For programme budget implications of draft resolution VI, see annex III.

157. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted a resolution entitled "Coordination of international and regional drug law enforcement training and the use and further development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual" (E/CN.7/1991/L.7) and a resolution entitled "Establishment of national drug coordinating units" (E/CN.7/1991/L.11). For the texts, see chapter XIV, section A, resolutions 4 (XXXIV) and 6 (XXXIV). Also as requested by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, the Commission took note of the remaining draft resolutions submitted by the HONLEA meetings and the Sub-Commission.

Chapter VIII

ACTION RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL TAKEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. International drug control activities in the United Nations system

158. At its 7th meeting, on 6 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 7 (a). It had before it the 1990 report of the Secretary-General (A/45/542) on international cooperation in drug abuse control, containing data on the coordination of drug control activities within the United Nations system and reports on activities of United Nations entities and specialized agencies. It also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/11) introducing the 1990 report.

159. In addition, the Ad Hoc Committee had before it the reports of three meetings of experts organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1990: the Meeting of the Expert Group on Pre-Trial Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Essential Chemicals, held at Bangkok from 22 to 26 October 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.5); the Advisory Meeting of Experts on the Review of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual, held at Vienna from 10 to 14 December 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.7); and the Meeting of the Expert Group on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, held at Madrid from 1 to 5 October 1990 (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.9).

160. The Ad Hoc Committee also had before it the reports of three expert group meetings organized by the Division in 1989, consideration of which was deferred by the Commission at its eleventh special session until its thirty-fourth session: the meeting of the Consultative Group on Establishment of Guidelines for Training Programmes in Forensic and Toxicology Analysis, held at Banjul from 13 to 17 March 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.4); the meeting of the Expert Group on Recommended Methods of Testing Barbiturate Derivatives under International Control and Hallucinogenic Plant Products, held at Wiesbaden from 19 to 23 June 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.5); and the meeting of the Expert Group on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, held at Singapore from 25 to 29 September 1989 (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.6).

161. In introducing the item, a representative of UNDCP mentioned a number of steps that had been taken to facilitate international cooperation and to strengthen the response of the United Nations system to the alarming dimensions of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. International drug control had been given particular prominence by the United Nations and had been identified as one of the five overall priorities of the Organization. The General Assembly had repeatedly called for more action by the specialized agencies of the United Nations and other relevant United Nations entities. With the establishment of UNDCP, collaboration within the system was expected to intensify during the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000 under the general theme "Preventing drug abuse: all together against a common threat".

1. Specialized agencies of the United Nations

162. The observer for ILO reported that his organization was actively engaged in promoting a variety of measures concerning drug abuse prevention in the workplace and rehabilitation in the community, implementing basic elements in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), as well as mandates of ILO within the Global Programme of Action. In emphasizing demand reduction, the observer pointed out that the overall programme contributed to the elimination of the root causes of drug abuse: poverty, unemployment and social injustice. By utilizing an integrated, interdepartmental approach, its regional network and close contacts with employers' and workers' organizations, ILO was in a position to contribute extensively to demand reduction. It was fully committed to working with UNDCP in ensuring maximum effectiveness with the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan as a dynamic and ongoing starting-point. An ILO manual on strategies for programme development and improvement in addiction rehabilitation was being developed for use by drug abuse control policy makers. ILO intended to intensify its collaborative action during the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000.

163. The observer for the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) stated that the ICAO Assembly had made an urgent appeal for the elaboration of concrete measures, with a high degree of priority, to prevent and eliminate the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of other substances by civil aviation personnel. ICAO member States were being consulted on the extent and nature of any problem involving such abuse. They were being asked to provide information on procedures and practices already introduced or being contemplated to prevent the illicit transport of narcotic drugs. Furthermore, the ICAO Facilitation Standards had been amended to ensure that narcotic control requirements were properly reflected. Information to provide guidance on the subject, comprising ICAO regulatory material and information provided by States, would be prepared. In the light of ICAO Assembly directives, ICAO was participating actively in United Nations drug control activities that were relevant to international civil aviation.

164. The observer for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) emphasized that prevention of drug abuse through public education and awareness was a focus of UNESCO action in the international campaign to reduce drug abuse. Technical support was being given to Governments to integrate preventive elements into school curricula and to provide out-of-school education, taking into account local cultural and social values. Such activities involved teachers and social workers and included training seminars and the promotion of media initiatives. Within the framework of the Global Programme of Action, UNESCO had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in February 1991. Furthermore, through an international newsletter and directory, coordination of information and exchange of expertise were being planned by UNESCO, in collaboration with CEC.

165. The observer for the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute stated that, in response to the evolving and increasing needs of the international community in the campaign against drug abuse, the Institute had incorporated a wide-ranging crime and drug prevention approach in its general strategy. The approach stressed that drug abuse was a

long-term problem requiring effective collaboration and that prevention was the main focus of the fight against drug abuse. Under the coordination of UNDCP, the Institute was determined to contribute, using an integrated approach, to an improved understanding of the devastating nature of drug abuse. It was suggested that short- and medium-term plans might be drafted to enhance concerted international action against drug abuse.

2. Applied scientific research and technical assistance

166. The Ad Hoc Committee was informed by a representative of UNDCP that the reports on expert group meetings being considered by it under item 7 (a) covered only a segment of the activities of the Laboratory of UNDCP. The Laboratory was vigorously pursuing the recommendations arising from those expert group meetings. It was continuously expanding its scientific programme with the voluntary participation of national laboratories and expert scientists. The representative reported the growing popularity of the testing methods recommended by the Laboratory. The series of manuals on recommended testing methods had reached chemists and laboratories in over 140 States and many of them had adopted the recommended testing procedures in their national testing programmes.

167. The Ad Hoc Committee was also informed that the Consultative Group on the Establishment of Guidelines for Training Programmes in Forensic and Toxicology Analysis (E/CN.7/1990/CRP.4) had proposed international training curricula for the analysis of seized drugs and biological materials (body fluids), curricula that were being used world-wide. The reports of the two expert group meetings on the detection and assay of controlled drugs in biological specimens (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.9 and E/CN.7/1990/CRP.6) dealt with the selection and harmonization of testing techniques for identifying heroin, cannabis, cocaine and a broad range of amfetamines in biological material. Those methods were already being field tested. It was noted that some 15 national laboratories had indicated their readiness to contribute towards the world-wide harmonization and standardization of testing procedures. Finally, the Expert Group on Pre-Trial Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Essential Chemicals (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.5) had dealt with technical and scientific aspects of the pre-trial destruction of seized drugs and controlled chemicals and had made recommendations on the subject.

168. Several speakers commended the Laboratory of UNDCP and its staff for their important contribution to the establishment of national laboratory facilities world-wide. The importance of the Laboratory as a source of reference standards and as a focal point for all scientific areas of drug control was strongly emphasized. It was noted that one area of possible future activity lay in the identification of new synthetic substances with abuse potential (designer drugs), as a preventive measure to facilitate their prompt control. With reference to the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, many speakers underlined the role of the Laboratory as a central source of expertise and information and noted its fruitful collaboration with the International Narcotics Control Board. The importance of toxicology training and the valuable work carried out by the Laboratory in that area were mentioned, as well as the need for further expansion. The identification of metabolites in body fluids constituted an important tool in the work of the judiciary and in monitoring demand reduction activities.

Mention was made of the desirability of incorporating training in the analysis of drugs of abuse into undergraduate courses in pharmacy and chemistry.

169. It was noted that the Laboratory was already undertaking research in many areas within the framework of a growing and well-organized international collaborative network enlisting the active participation of many national and regional laboratories. It was stated that such joint programmes presented excellent opportunities for the scientific communities in all countries to share their expertise. A number of representatives agreed in principle to making scientific facilities and experts available for such activities.

3. United Nations drug law enforcement training manual

170. Several speakers welcomed the elaboration of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual, finalized with the assistance of the Advisory Meeting of Experts on the Review of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual (E/CN./1991/CRP.7). While the manual was a milestone for drug law enforcement training, substantial work and activities were required to expand upon the existing drug law enforcement knowledge and technology, using the manual as the basis of a global, coordinated training programme. To that end, it was necessary to develop sections of the manual and related course modules on specialized investigative techniques and enforcement skills and then to adapt them to varying legal systems and socio-economic situations. Several speakers called for the prompt publication and circulation of the manual.

171. Several speakers linked the development of the manual with the important guidance contained in the international drug law enforcement training strategy, which UNDCP, CCC and ICPO/Interpol had collaborated on. Several speakers stressed the importance of accelerating the next phase, whereby support for the strategy would be sought from other international and regional organizations, as well as from donor States providing assistance in drug law enforcement training to other States and regions.

B. Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990

172. At its 1050th and 1051st meetings, on 3 May 1991, the Commission considered item 7 (b) of its agenda. It had before it the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990 5/ and a note by the Secretary-General on that report (E/CN.7/1991/8).

173. The President of the International Narcotics Control Board began her presentation of the report of the Board for 1990 by paying tribute to the late Paul Reuter, who had served for 42 years with great distinction as a member of the Board and of the bodies that had preceded it. The President then welcomed the new Executive Director of the UNDCP, adding that it was the desire of the Board to cooperate closely with him in the containment and reduction of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse.

174. The President noted that the report of the Board for 1990, together with the accompanying statistical publications, presented a review of the work undertaken by the Board during that year in order to carry out the functions

conferred upon it by the international drug control treaties. She also noted that the first report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/CN.7/1991/21 and Corr.1) would be introduced under agenda item 5. The President pointed out that the Board was pleased about the entry into force of the 1988 Convention. She took the opportunity to urge States that had not yet become parties to do so promptly and, in the meantime, to apply the Convention provisionally.

175. The President drew the attention of the Commission to a number of positive developments which, according to the report, had emerged in 1990 and which attested to the resolute action pursued by the international community, at the national, regional and international levels.

176. The President referred to the situation in Colombia and Peru, where democratic institutions had survived despite illicit traffickers' violent and cruel efforts to undermine them. In some countries, kingpin traffickers had been apprehended and their organizations had been disrupted. Large and numerous seizures of drugs, particularly cocaine and heroin, had been made. Efforts in some key countries to stem the illicit and uncontrolled cultivation of the coca bush and the opium poppy had produced some positive results. Concerted action to combat money-laundering and to control precursors and essential chemicals for illicit drug manufacture had been intensified in the wake of the entry into force of the 1988 Convention. Several countries had reported a stabilization of, or even a decrease in, the abuse of some drugs. Finally, further progress had been made in tightening the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances required for medical and scientific purposes and in preventing their diversion into illicit channels.

177. The overall situation world-wide regarding illicit and uncontrolled drug production, trafficking and abuse nevertheless remained grave, menacing health in virtually all countries, generating a high level of violence, taking a heavy toll in human lives and productivity, threatening some countries' very integrity and causing environmental devastation. The situation was exacerbated by the spread of HIV infection by intravenous abuse and the increasing number of children born to drug-dependent mothers. There was also information indicating that trafficking organizations in Western Europe and South America might have been using each others' routes in a joint venture to smuggle cocaine to Europe and heroin to North America. Furthermore, seizure data had shown that linkages were also being established between South-East Asian traffickers and criminal organizations elsewhere. Those developments, together with the abundant supply of heroin and cocaine, had given rise to increasing concern.

178. The President pointed out that, despite the counteraction already taken and in progress, the Board believed that the dimensions world-wide of illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse required even more intensified and innovative concerted efforts by the international community. She stressed that the plans that had been elaborated under the auspices of the United Nations in recent years could, if resolutely followed, have a significant impact on the drug problem. Such plans included the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, the Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as well as the Declaration of the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat, held in London from 9 to 11 April 1990. Such

promising plans would remain useless pieces of paper unless adequate resources were made available, both at the national and international levels, to permit their implementation. On behalf of the Board, the President made an appeal for the provision of adequate and sustained resources at a level commensurate with the serious magnitude of the drug problem.

179. With regard to the restructuring of the United Nations drug control units, the President emphasized that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, had invited the Secretary-General to structure UNDCP with due consideration to treaty arrangements and taking into account the independent role of the Board. The independence of the Board in carrying out its functions, as required by the 1961 Convention and as described in the clear and detailed administrative arrangements approved by the Economic and Social Council pursuant to that Convention and currently in force, could not be ensured unless the Board's instructions were carried out by staff who were directly responsible to it. The President stressed that the Board was confident that the Executive Director of UNDCP would establish a structure that would take into account those requirements.

180. Many speakers commended the Board on the preparation of its report, which they described as objective and comprehensive. Numerous speakers highlighted action taken by their Governments at the national level and in cooperation with other States to deal with the increasing problems arising from drug abuse and illicit traffic. Many expressed concern at the seriousness of the drug control situation and supported the recommendations of the Board to improve control, particularly the areas of priority in the Board's strategy for action against illicit traffickers, contained in paragraph 4 of its report. One representative welcomed the Board's identification of areas deserving priority action and suggested that the Commission should discuss them. Several speakers shared the Board's view, expressed in paragraph 10 of its report, of rejecting legalization of the abuse of some or all drugs. A number of speakers concurred with the Board's conclusion in paragraph 13 of its report that the current level of resources was in no way commensurate with the magnitude of the drug problem. One representative pointed out that substantial resources were also needed for the national programmes of countries fighting the drug menace and that in his country, as in many others, vital resources had to be shifted from developmental activities in order to deal with the drug problem. Regarding the Board's comments on the spread of HIV infection, one representative stressed that his country did not support the practice of controlled distribution of hypodermic needles and syringes because there was no evidence of its efficacy and because of its potential for spreading drug abuse. He said that the limited number of Governments that had implemented the practice should consult with the relevant agencies and should adopt carefully planned evaluation procedures. Another representative stated that, although he agreed that preventive measures should not promote or facilitate drug abuse, he was convinced of the merits of needle exchange schemes in preventing the spread of HIV infection.

181. Some representatives praised the progress made by the Board in monitoring precursors and essential chemicals pursuant to article 12 of the 1988 Convention. One representative stated that in his country such substances had been under control since 1983 and that measures even stricter than those stipulated by article 12 were applied. Underlining that the issue of

precursors and essential chemicals had become more important, another representative noted that in many countries new machinery would have to be created to control such substances. He asked the Board to provide advice on the subject and stressed that resources should be made available to accomplish that task.

182. One speaker thanked the Board for its generous cooperation in his country's efforts to stem illicit imports of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. As a concrete example of such cooperation, he referred to a controlled delivery operation that had resulted in the interception of large quantities of secobarbital tablets. He and several other speakers expressed their agreement with the Board's view that wider use of import/export authorizations would constitute an important first step towards enhancing control over international trade of substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention. Support was also expressed for the Board's proposal to introduce on a voluntary basis an estimate system for medical requirements of such substances. One representative stated that the Government of his country, a major exporting country, was willing and able to implement such an estimate system, as in his country all substances listed in Schedules III and IV were already subject to export authorizations.

183. One representative noted that the success of crop substitution programmes in his country could serve as an example and that UNDCP should devote more resources to the south-eastern Asian region. Another representative pointed out that eradication of illicit poppy cultivation and opium production beyond the borders of his country had been given the utmost priority and that his Government was ready to cooperate with neighbouring countries under the aegis of the United Nations entities. With respect to paragraph 15 of the report of the Board, he stressed his Government's support for the use of modern technology to locate and destroy illicit narcotic plants and urged Governments of countries in which the illicit and uncontrolled cultivation of the opium poppy continued to agree to the implementation of United Nations programmes involving the use of such technology.

184. One representative stated that the cultivation of coca bush and the production of cocaine constituted a serious problem for his country. He mentioned that, in 1990, considerable areas of coca cultivation had been eradicated, many laboratories had been destoyed and a number of international criminals had been arrested. With regard to some of the information contained in the Board's report concerning increasing local drug abuse, the representative pointed out that the results of a survey undertaken in his country in the period 1989-1990 did not suggest a high level of drug consumption and that an epidemiological study that was being conducted by the Pan-American Health Organization should determine more precisely the extent of drug abuse in his country.

185. Several representatives expressed their views on the issue of demand reduction. There seemed to be consensus that the reduction of illicit demand should be considered a main priority by the international community. One representative stated that efforts to decrease demand had not gone far enough and that comprehensive measures had not been adopted. There was a shortage of resources at both the national and international levels and the international community should respond generously to try to fulfil that need.

186. Many representatives stressed that it was important for all States to become parties to the 1961, 1971 and 1988 Conventions. One representative announced that his Government expected to accede to the 1971 Convention before the end of 1991.

187. One representative thanked the Board for its efforts in west Africa, where a series of programmes had been elaborated and implemented since 1989 with the aim of harmonizing national legislations.

188. With regard to the question of supply and demand of opiates for medical and scientific needs, one representative stated that stocks of raw opiate materials in his country had been depleted as a result of bad weather and poor harvest. He added, however, that a good harvest was expected in 1991 and that he hoped that his country, being a traditional supplier State, would receive the support of the main importing States. Another representative stated that in his country diversion of licit opium into illicit channels was almost negligible and that his Government had succeeded in continuously reducing the area under licit cultivation.

189. Several representatives attached great importance to maintaining the technical independence of the Board and its secretariat within the framework of the newly created UNDCP. One speaker stressed that the independence of the Board generated the necessary confidence on the basis of which many sensitive issues could be solved.

190. The President, on behalf of the Board, thanked all delegations for the support expressed for the work it had undertaken in 1990.

191. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs" (E/CN.7/1991/L.4), sponsored by India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution VII.

192. At the same meeting, the Commission approved for adoption by the Economic and Social Council a draft resolution entitled "Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971" (E/CN.7/1991/L.5), sponsored by Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. For the text, see chapter I, draft resolution VIII.

193. One representative indicated that, although he did not wish to block consensus, his national legislation did not provide authority to adopt the system of voluntary assessments for substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention as provided for in draft resolution VIII.

C. Report of the Fund for Drug Abuse Control

194. At its 1051st and 1052nd meetings, on 3 and 6 May 1991, the Commission considered item 7 (c) of its agenda. It had before it the report by the Fund for Drug Abuse Control on its programme and fund-raising activities (E/CN.7/1991/10), a note by the Secretary-General on the report of the Fund (E/CN.7/1991/9), and two reports providing detailed accounts of operations financed by the Fund (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.3 and E/CN.7/1991/CRP.4).

195. In his introductory statement, the Senior Director for Programmes of the Fund for Drug Abuse Control of UNDCP stated that the programmes of the Fund had continued to expand in terms of both geographical coverage and the variety of the activities involved. In 1990, the Fund had provided assistance to 67 countries through 118 country-specific drug control programmes, 20 new country programmes having been added that year. The Senior Director outlined a number of key elements in the activities carried out by the Fund since the Commission had held its eleventh special session. Of paramount importance was the continued development of subregional strategies in a number of areas where drug-related problems were particularly serious and where joint operations among neighbouring countries appeared crucial. Much progress had been made in the south-eastern Asian region and on the Balkan route.

196. Another important element in the Fund's activities was the strengthening of its evaluation efforts, which had led to the establishment of an Evaluation Unit. Increased efforts had also been made to promote collaborative efforts with other United Nations organizations.

197. All who spoke on item 7 (c) praised the Fund for its achievements in programme implementation and fund-raising.

198. Several representatives expressed their deep gratitude for the outstanding work carried out by the former Executive Director of the Fund, who had led the Fund in the previous eight years. They also pledged their full support to the new Executive Director of UNDCP.

199. Many speakers expressed support for the subregional strategy elaborated by the Fund, which was considered a vital tool for the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. In particular, the representatives of some recipient countries stated their Governments' readiness to cooperate with the Fund in putting the new approach into effect.

200. Some representatives, including those of States members of the Pentagonale, praised the progress that had been made by the Fund on the Balkan route, referring to it as an example of the success of the subregional approach. One representative underlined the importance of implementing a similar strategy in the Pacific islands.

201. Some speakers suggested that, as a follow-up to the Meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific, held in Tokyo from 13 to 15 February 1991, UNDCP should consider the establishment of a centre for its operations in that region.

202. Speakers from countries in which major programmes of the Fund were under way described the progress that had been achieved and the positive impact of the programme activities on the overall drug abuse situation in their countries. They stressed the importance of the Fund's presence in the field and praised its crucial contribution to the enhancement of national and regional drug control policies. The high level of efficiency and accountability of the Fund in the management of its operations was commended by all who spoke on the subject.

203. One representative proposed further strengthening of the ability of the judiciary to fight drug abuse and, to that end, suggested that an expert group meeting should be convened on the subject in the central Eastern European subregion.

204. Several speakers provided information on the level of their contributions to the Fund and reiterated the intention of their Governments to increase their financial support and encouraged other Governments to do the same. One observer noted that 90 per cent of the Fund's current resources had come from only six Governments.

205. Several speakers welcomed the creation of UNDCP, which would enable normative functions to be linked to operative functions. They stressed that it was essential, however, to maintain the Fund's flexibility and rapid responsiveness to changing requirements.

206. Some representatives welcomed the establishment of the Evaluation Unit and the emphasis placed by the Fund on assessing the impact of its drug control programmes.

207. Several others commended the contribution made by the Fund in the development of master plans for achieving a balanced and comprehensive approach to all aspects of drug abuse.

208. One representative stressed the importance of involving major financial institutions, such as the World Bank, in the fight against drugs.

209. The Senior Director for Operations, on behalf of the Fund, expressed his gratitude for the many expressions of support and appreciation. He added that UNDCP would take into full consideration all the recommendations made by speakers and that a number of proposals would be followed up. Finally, he thanked the participants for the support that had been pledged to the future operational activities of UNDCP.

D. Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

210. At its 8th meeting, on 7 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered agenda item 7 (d). It had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/14) on the reporting procedure for intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. It also had before it a note by the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.6) containing updated

information on action related to international drug control taken by intergovernmental organizations.

211. The observer for CEC noted that effective action against drug abuse required the employment of all available means of international cooperation. CEC recognized the crucial role played by the United Nations in the international campaign against drug abuse and had already initiated close consultations with UNDCP, laying the foundations for intensified cooperation.

212. The observer for ICPO/Interpol reported that the Drug Sub-Division of his organization had strengthened its working relationships with international organizations. It had co-sponsored a series of conferences on the development of model legislation on precursors and essential chemicals. In conjunction with UNDCP and CCC, ICPO/Interpol was in the process of establishing a common access database, as well as developing a global law enforcement training strategy.

213. The observer for the Colombo Plan Bureau reported on activities to increase public awareness of, develop expertise in and strengthen regional and interregional approaches to problems related to drug abuse and illicit traffic. He stated that his organization's training courses on supply and demand reduction were specifically aimed at the training of trainers. He emphasized the readiness of his organization to cooperate with UNDCP in the training strategy for the region of Asia and the Pacific.

214. The observer for CICAD noted that his organization had conducted work to harmonize the legislation of its member States with the international drug control treaties. CICAD was also engaged in educational activities involving prevention, community mobilization, and the development of statistical systems and an inter-American drug information system.

215. The observer for the Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior reported on its regional strategy to combat drug abuse and illicit traffic.

216. The observer for the International Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse noted the successes of the Federation in bringing Governments and communities together to foster mutual collaboration. He stated that the University of Malaysia had been designated as a research and training centre for the Federation and that it had been involved in promoting preventive education, treatment and rehabilitation through conferences and regional training programmes. He extended an invitation to other non-governmental organizations to join the Federation.

217. The observer for the International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse stated that the Institute had assisted countries in various regions in developing strategies for effective fieldwork, epidemiological studies and prevention tools.

218. The observer for the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions reported that the Council had continued to develop and implement programmes in of demand reduction, in accordance with the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline. The Council had conducted demand reduction training courses in Africa, in Central and South America and in the Indian subcontinent. She

reiterated the willingness of the Council to extend its expertise in demand reduction to other organizations involved in the international campaign against drug abuse.

219. The observer for the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs stressed the importance of promoting a humane society as a precondition for prevention strategies. He described the ongoing activities of the Committee, in collaboration with UNDCP, to mark the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000.

220. Several representatives and observers expressed appreciation for the contribution of non-governmental organisations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to activities related to drug abuse control and to prevention and demand reduction in particular. It was stated that in future it might be useful to provide the Commission with a report on the work of non-governmental organizations that would be similar to the report on intergovernmental organizations. The report could be prepared by the New York NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse and the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.

Chapter IX

FURTHER ACTION REQUIRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

221. At its 8th and 9th meetings, on 6 and 7 May 1991, the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole considered item 5 of the agenda, entitled "Further action required in connection with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances". It had before it a report of the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/1991/13 and Corr.1 and 2) and a report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention (E/CN.7/1991/21 and Corr.1).

222. The meeting was informed that the Convention had entered into force on 11 November 1990, following the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification, in accordance with article 29 of the Convention. As of 6 May 1991, 38 States had become parties to the Convention. Several speakers expressed their satisfaction that the Convention had entered into force in such a short time after its adoption by a conference of plenipotentiaries on 20 December 1988, adding that the Convention represented one of the most significant landmarks in the international community's struggle against illicit drug trafficking. They noted that, in order for the Convention to have its full impact, it was of paramount importance that efforts be intensified to achieve universal adherence to the Convention, as well as to the other international drug control treaties. Some speakers stated that, while their Governments were parties to the other international drug control treaties and had taken an active part in the elaboration of the 1988 Convention, more preparatory work was necessary to further amend their domestic legislation so that the complex and novel provisions of the Convention could be fully implemented. Several speakers referred to measures taken in their countries to meet the objectives of the Convention and to implement its provisions prior to its being ratified or acceded to by their Governments. Several other speakers informed the meeting that they hoped that the internal mechanisms required for their States to ratify or accede to the Convention were nearing completion and that the instruments of ratification or accession would be deposited with the Secretary-General before the end of 1991.

223. The meeting heard a statement by a member of the International Narcotics Control Board on measures taken in 1989 and 1990 to implement article 12 of the Convention, concerning the monitoring of the movement of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Such measures included the establishment of a unit within the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board to assist the Board in discharging its functions under article 12 and in drawing up of a questionnaire to obtain data required in accordance with paragraph 12 of that article. A data bank had also been established to enable the Board to better utilize information furnished by Governments on seizures and illicit movements of substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention. The data bank also included information on other substances used in the illicit manufacture of controlled substances, with a view to tracing their origin and recommending specific measures to monitor their movement. The Board would be convening a preparatory meeting of an advisory expert group to review possible changes in

the scope of control of article 12. Several speakers referred to the need to provide the Board with the necessary resources to enable it to discharge its functions effectively. The Governments of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as the EEC, were thanked for helping the Board to fulfil its functions under article 12.

224. Several speakers commended the Board for its initiatives in implementing article 12. They stated that it was important for the Board to acquire additional expertise to carry out its treaty functions, in particular by establishing an advisory expert group; they called for additional resources to be provided for that purpose. One speaker stressed that it was important for the Board and its secretariat to maintain their technical independence.

225. The meeting was informed of a seminar, organized by the Board at Brussels in June 1990, for government officials responsible for reporting to the Board pursuant to article 12, as well as for law enforcement officials involved in the detection of precursors. The recommendations adopted by the seminar had been included in the report of the Board on the implementation of article 12 (E/CN.7/1991/21 and Corr.1).

226. Several speakers informed the meeting of new legislative and administrative measures adopted in their countries to fully implement the provisions of the Convention. Specific provisions had been adopted to harmonize their national legislation with the Convention with a view to ensuring the prompt and effective implementation of all its provisions. Several speakers stated that the penal codes in their countries had been amended to cover the criminal offences set out in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Convention, taking into account some of the aggravating circumstances listed in paragraph 5 of that article. Several speakers emphasized the importance of measures to provide more severe penalties, which, in their view, constituted an effective deterrent to drug trafficking. Such penalties included imprisonment, heavy fines for serious drug trafficking offences and the confiscation of proceeds and property derived from illicit traffic.

227. Several speakers stressed the importance of attacking forcefully the economic gains derived from illicit drug trafficking by confiscating illegally acquired assets. They described measures enabling the authorities in their countries to seize and confiscate all proceeds and assets derived from illicit traffic, in compliance with article 5 of the Convention. One speaker referred to new legislation in his country that required convicted traffickers to prove the legitimate origin of their assets. Another speaker informed the meeting of the novel penal laws adopted in her country to meet the international obligations arising from its being a party to the Convention, particularly provisions to give effect to foreign confiscation orders. Some speakers referred to newly established financial investigation units in their countries that had investigated the activities of companies and persons when there were reasonable grounds to believe that their activities were associated with illicit drug trafficking.

228. Several speakers described the active involvement of their Governements in the work of the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering. They added that the recommendations of the Task Force, which their Governments were putting into effect, would enhance the implementation of the Convention,

particularly article 3, paragraph 1 (b), and article 5. The implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force would help to prevent the use of banks and financial institutions for money-laundering.

229. Several speakers referred to measures adopted in their countries to obtain the cooperation and assistance of financial institutions and banks in investigating cases involving money-laundering. The measures had proved useful in such investigations, facilitating the examination of suspected traffickers' accounts and the tracing of illegal financial flows. One speaker referred to the severe penalties, including heavy fines and the possible revocation of operating licences, meted out to banks for the violation of rules and regulations concerning their obligation to report suspicious transactions to the competent authorities. Several speakers informed the meeting of large confiscations of proceeds derived from illicit traffic, a share of which would be used for further law enforcement efforts and the payment of informers.

230. Some speakers informed the meeting of new legislation and agreements in their countries to facilitate the application of article 6 concerning the extradition of drug traffickers. Some other speakers described grounds for refusal of extradition. Several speakers considered that article 7, on mutual legal assistance, was the pivotal article of the Convention, as the effective implementation of several provisions depended on it. They emphasized the importance of developing a network of bilateral and multilateral treaties on mutual legal assistance. One speaker mentioned the urgent need to enhance cooperation between civil and common law jurisdictions in the field of mutual legal assistance.

231. It was stated that article 9, paragraph 2, concerning programmes for training in the interdiction of illicit traffic, had been implemented in several countries. Modern law enforcement techniques of detection had yielded successful results. One speaker mentioned, as an example, a facility established to train dogs as part of a programme to monitor all goods, personal effects and passengers' luggage in a major airport in his country. One speaker emphasized the role of qualified law enforcement personnel and the urgent need for further training in developing countries. He stated that it was essential to assess their training needs before initiating training programmes.

232. With reference to article 11, some speakers referred to the effective use of controlled delivery, a technique that had played a key role in the investigation and dismantling of international drug trafficking syndicates. Mention was made of a case involving the use of controlled delivery based on an arrangement between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The testimony provided by Soviet customs officials in a British court had led to the dismantling of an important drug trafficking syndicate and the arrest of its main organizers.

233. Reference was made to measures to implement article 12 that had been taken by States, including States that were not parties to the Convention. One speaker, whose State was not a party to the Convention, referred to a recent decree adopted by his Government on the export-import licensing of precursors and essential chemicals. Several speakers stated that their Governments were adopting more stringent measures in respect of substances in

Tables I and II of the Convention than those envisaged in article 12; some added that the measures were similar to those applicable to controlled substances. Several speakers referred to the work undertaken by the Chemical Action Task Force, which had recommended new measures to enhance the implementation of article 12. Several speakers commended regional initiatives taken by the Council of EEC and CICAD in the area of monitoring precursors and essential chemicals.

234. With regard to article 14, one representative informed the meeting of legislative provisions in his country for the confiscation of land used for illicit cultivation.

235. In connection with article 14, paragraph 4, several speakers referred to initiatives taken by their Governments in the field of prevention, demand reduction and rehabilitation. They described ways to intensify local community efforts to combat drug abuse, particularly by preventive education.

236. One speaker referred to the importance of memoranda of understanding in the context of article 15 on commercial carriers. Such special arrangements with commercial carriers had been effective in obtaining the support and collaboration of commercial carriers in the campaign against illicit drug traffic. Mention was made of the signing in January 1991 of a memorandum of understanding between the Government of New Zealand and the Board of Airline Representatives of New Zealand and 18 international airlines operating in and out of New Zealand, as well as a memorandum of understanding with freight forwarders, customs brokers and harbour authorities in New Zealand. It was suggested that more consideration should be given to implementing the provisions of article 15 and to making more extensive use of memoranda of understanding with commercial carriers in order to prevent the use of their means of transport in the commission of offences set forth in article 3, paragraph 1.

237. One speaker made particular reference to measures taken by his Government to implement article 17, concerning the suppression of illicit traffic by sea. Those measures included designation of the authority to receive requests for authorization to board and search a vessel flying the flag of another party suspected of being engaged in illicit traffic and the notification of that authority through the Secretary-General, in conformity with article 17, paragraph 7. In view of the importance of that notification, parties that had not done so were urged to take steps to notify the Secretary-General of the authorities designated for their inclusion in a multilingual directory of national authorities, to be published by UNDCP. Reference was made to multilateral and bilateral agreements to implement article 17, such as an agreement between Italy and Spain. Such agreements were considered important, as they improved the operational efficacy of maritime law enforcement authorities by establishing, in advance, the flag State's consent to board and search a suspected vessel flying its flag. They also established in advance the courses of action to be followed whenever illicit seizures were made at sea by the States concerned, specifying, for instance, the applicable criminal law. One speaker informed the meeting that an agreement was being elaborated, under the aegis of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, that would facilitate the boarding of suspected vessels, thus helping to curb illicit traffic by sea, particularly in the Mediterranean Sea and the North Sea.

238. One speaker stated that the Secretariat should prepare a check-list of the minimal provisions that a State should implement in order to give effect to the Convention. Another speaker said that priority should be given to the adoption of national legislation and measures to implement the provisions of articles 3, 5, 7 and 11; in his view, rapid progress against illicit drug trafficking could be made world-wide if those articles were effectively implemented.

239. Several speakers commended the Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP for the campaign to promote treaty adherence, launched in response to General Assembly resolution 44/140, in which the Assembly invited the Commission to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention, and for providing legal assistance to States, thereby enabling them to adopt the necessary legislation to implement the Convention. One speaker commended the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board for the legal advice and assistance provided to west African States to facilitate the adoption of control measures in conformity with the international drug control treaties.

240. Several speakers expressed their support for the convening of periodic meetings at which States parties to the Convention could focus on specific articles calling for increased multilateral cooperation. While supporting the initial focus on articles 5, 7 and 17, one speaker stated that such meetings should be convened within existing budgetary constraints. Another said that UNDCP should hold regional seminars to provide guidance on implementing the provisions of the Convention. Some other speakers stated that the rationale for holding such meetings would have to be examined in the context of article 21, concerning the functions of the Commission in the implementation of the Convention. Some speakers expressed the view that meetings of HONLEA could review the practical implementation of the Convention at the regional level.

241. Several speakers expressed their support for the publication by the Division of Narcotic Drugs of a multilingual directory of national authorities designated by States parties, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, for the development of a computerized library of laws and regulations promulgated by States to give effect to the Convention and of bilateral and multilateral agreements relating to the Convention, and for the development of practical manuals for use by national authorities in drafting requests for confiscation, mutual legal assistance and extradition. Those projects were considered to be useful to all States, not only to States parties to the Convention.

242. Several speakers commended the Division of Narcotic Drugs for the publication of laws and regulations in the E/NL. series of documents, which were communicated to all Governments. The publications had assisted their Governments in bringing national legislation in line with the Convention.

243. Some speakers informed the meeting of the establishment of inter-agency expert committees to study and propose legislative and other measures for inclusion in national legislation, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, and to monitor their implementation. Some speakers referred to the establishment of national coordinating agencies responsible for rationalizing the activities of all agencies responsible for combating illicit

traffic and drug abuse, developing the national strategy, monitoring its implementation and providing guidance for the implementation of the Convention. One speaker emphasized the centralization of all information on illicit traffic, a process that had greatly enhanced the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies. Some speakers stated that specialized inter-agency units had been set up to combat illicit traffic; others described how the effectiveness of comparable operational units had been enhanced by strengthening their organizational structures and human resources.

244. Several speakers referred to the conclusion of bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance cooperation and the practical implication of the provisions of the Convention. Mention was made of agreements to facilitate the investigation of money-laundering offences and the sharing of confiscated proceeds. One speaker referred to the active involvement of the ministry of foreign affairs of his country in establishing a network of bilateral agreements to implement the Convention. Mention was made of the close cooperation between the Nordic countries in adopting similar measures and in establishing a common procedure for implementing the provisions of the Convention.

245. The meeting was informed that on the recommendation of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, the General Assembly had adopted the Model Treaty on Extradition (General Assembly resolution 45/116), the Model Treaty on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/117) and the Model Treaty on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (General Assembly resolution 45/118). Reference was made to an optional protocol concerning the development of mutual assistance in connection with the seizure of crime proceeds, foreign forfeiture legislation, pecuniary penalties and mechanisms relevant to tracing the money trail. It was stated that the Eighth Congress had dealt with terrorism and organized crime, especially illicit drug traffic, and the linkages that often existed between them, as well as other related problems, such as corruption, violence and money-laundering.

246. In summarizing the discussion under item 5, the Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP expressed his great satisfaction with the rapid progress made by States in ratifying or acceding to the Convention and with the provisional application of its measures. He thanked the representatives and observers for their support for the programme of work to enhance the adherence to the Convention and the implementation of its provisions.

247. At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission adopted a draft resolution entitled "Diversion of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" (E/CN.7/1991/L.10/Rev.1), sponsored by Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. For the text, see chapter XIV, section A, resolution 5 (XXXIV).

248. One representative, although agreeing to the adoption of the resolution, expressed concern that the resolution did not deal with the problems of ecological damage caused by chemical products used in the illicit production of drugs. Another speaker stressed that waste chemical products used in the illicit production of cocaine were causing considerable damage to the

environment in the Amazon region and suggested that the United Nations Environmental Programme should carry out a study on that damage.

249. One representative, referring to the mention made in the resolution to the Chemical Action Task Force, stated that the Task Force only represented a small number of countries and, therefore, should not make decisions for the international community as a whole. She added that, in the absence of more thorough debate, she could not support the resolution.

Chapter X

PROGRAMME OF FUTURE WORK AND PRIORITIES

250. At its 1058th meeting, on 8 May 1991, the Commission considered item 10 of the agenda, entitled "Programme of future work and priorities". It had before it a note by the Secretary-General on the review of the programme of work, priorities and activities (E/CN.7/1991/16).

251. The meeting was informed that the addendum to the note by the Secretary-General, which would have contained the proposed work programme, had not been issued, as the reorganization, restructuring and integration of the existing drug control units requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/179 would, as the Executive Director had emphasized in his opening statement, only be completed in July 1991. There was, accordingly, no new formulation of the programme of work other than the one existing in the context of the budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as amended by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/179 in order to reflect the new activities mandated by the Global Programme of Action. The report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the three United Nations drug control units into a single programme would be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session for consideration.

252. The Commission took note of the comments contained in the note by the Secretary-General.

253. The draft provisional agenda of the 1992 session of the Commission was considered under agenda item 12 (b). It was approved by the Commission for adoption by the Economic and Social Council as part of draft resolution II. For the text, see chapter I.

Chapter XI

MATTERS DEFERRED FROM THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

254. At its 1058th meeting, on 8 May 1991, the Commission considered item 12 (a), entitled "Matters before the Commission at its eleventh special session discussion of which was deferred until the present session".

255. For a more efficient organization of its work, the Commission considered some of the matters listed under item 12 (a) together with other items of its agenda, leaving only the review of recurrent publications to be considered under item 12 (a). It was recalled that, in its resolution 4 (XXXIII), the Commission had requested States members and observers of the Commission to review the usefulness for them of the publications and documentation of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, bearing in mind current resource constraints. A summary of the comments received from Governments on that subject was submitted to the Commission at its eleventh special session. The Commission at its thirty-fourth session had before it a note by the Secretary-General containing a summary of the comments received prior to and since its eleventh special session (E/CN.7/1991/7).

256. The Commission took note of the comments contained in the note by the Secretary-General.

Chapter XII

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

A. Report of the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole

257. At its 1044th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission assigned to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole consideration of the following agenda items: item 4, entitled "Situation and trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic"; item 7 (b) on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board (relevant parts); item 6, entitled "Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances"; item 9, entitled "Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking"; and item 8, entitled "Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional cooperation in drug law enforcement".

258. At its 1051st meeting, on 3 May 1991, the Commission assigned to the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole the discussion of the following agenda items: item 7 (a), entitled "International drug control activities in the United Nations system"; item 7 (d), entitled "Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council"; and item 5, entitled "Further action required in connection with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances".

259. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole held nine meetings, from 30 April to 7 May 1991, to consider those items.

260. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole decided to recommend to the Commission the following:

(a) Part B of the annual reports questionnaire should be replaced by the revised version (E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10); the Secretariat was requested to draft the text of the relevant decision (see E/CN.7/1991/L.2);

(b) The Commission should approve three draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

(i) "Establishment of regional drug law enforcement countermeasures in the Near and Middle East in the context of socio-economic and cultural development", contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-seventh session (E/CN.7/1991/6, draft resolution I);

(ii) "Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse", contained in the report of the Sub-Commission on its twenty-seventh session (E/CN.7/1991/6, draft resolution II);

(iii) "Control of chemicals used in the production of cocaine, heroin and other clandestinely produced drugs", contained in the report of the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CN.7/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2, draft resolution II);

(c) The Commission should adopt the following two draft resolutions after the Secretariat had merged them to form a single text (E/CN.7/1991/L.7):

(i) "Establishment of subregional drug law enforcement training centres", contained in the report of the Third Meeting of HONLEA, Latin America and the Caribbean (E/CN.7/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2, draft resolution I);

(ii) "Drug law enforcement training", contained in the report of the First Meeting of HONLEA, Europe (E/CN.7/1991/5, draft resolution II).

261. The Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole decided to ask the Commission to take note of the remaining draft resolutions submitted by the HONLEA meetings and the Sub-Commission.

B. Adoption of the report of the Commission

262. At its 1060th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission adopted the report on its thirty-fourth session (E/CN.7/1991/L.1 and Add.1-16), as orally amended.

Chapter XIII

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

263. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs held its thirty-fourth session at Vienna from 29 April to 9 May 1991. Seventeen plenary meetings (1044th-1060th meetings) and nine meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole were held.* The Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP served the Commission as secretariat.

264. The outgoing Chairman opened the thirty-fourth session. He stressed that the thirty-fourth session, which coincided with a period in which the United Nations drug control units were being reorganized, would be decisive for the future role of the Commission as a policy-making body.

265. The Executive Director of UNDCP, in his statement to the Commission, emphasized that the thirty-fourth session was being held at a turning-point in the history of United Nations activities in drug abuse control, as the three existing drug control units were being restructured and integrated into a single programme. The full integration of treaty implementation, policy implementation and research, and operational activities should greatly increase the effectiveness of those activities and should release a potential for further progress. The Executive Director expressed concern about the excessive number of initiatives, meetings, programmes and reports in the area of drug control, inside and outside the United Nations system, noting that, beyond a certain threshold, their returns diminished. Within UNDCP, specific work priorities remained to be defined. The Global Programme of Action and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control constituted useful points of reference in that respect. Selection of activities should also be guided by a realistic assessment of the limited resources of UNDCP and by a constant dialogue with Governments and regional and international organizations.

B. Attendance

266. The session was attended by the representatives of 39 States members of the Commission (Gambia was not represented), by observers for 65 other States and by representatives of 8 specialized agencies, 10 intergovernmental organizations and 34 non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (annex IV).

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* In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/69, no summary records were taken.

C. Election of officers

267. At its 1044th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission elected the following officers by consensus:

Chairman:	Robbert J. Samsom (Netherlands)
Vice-Chairmen:	Eugenio Anguiano (Mexico) Dato' Zainol Mahmood (Malaysia) Mamadou Lamine Fofana (Senegal)
Rapporteur:	István Bayer (Hungary)

268. A group composed of a representative of each regional group was established to assist the Chairman in dealing with organizational matters.

269. The Chairman made a statement at the opening meeting in which he commented on the enhancement of the role of the Commission as a policy-making organ. He also emphasized his belief that drug abuse should be considered and approached as a complex humanitarian problem.

270. The Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of UNDCP also addressed the Commission at its opening meeting. He noted the considerable increase in the number of participants attending the sessions of the Commission in the preceding 15 years. He emphasized two recent significant achievements: the 1988 Convention had entered into force on 11 November 1990 and 38 States and one regional economic integration organization had become parties to it; and meetings of HONLEA were being held regularly in all regions, thus providing valuable regional mechanisms for cooperation against illicit traffic.

D. Adoption of the agenda

271. At its 1044th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission adopted by consensus the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/1991/1/Rev.1) agreed on by the Commission at its thirty-third session, approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1989/118 and amended by the Commission at its eleventh special session. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Implementation of international drug control treaties.

4. Situation and trends in drug abuse and illicit traffic.

5. Further action required in connection with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

6. Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

7. Action related to international drug control taken at the international level:

   (a) International drug control activities in the United Nations system;
   (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

   (c) United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control;

   (d) Intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

8. Development and promotion of more effective action against illicit drug trafficking through regional cooperation in drug law enforcement.

9. Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

10. Programme of future work and priorities.

11. Enlargement of the membership of the Commission.

12. Other matters:

    (a) Matters before the Commission at its eleventh special session discussion of which was deferred until the present session;

    (b) Matters arising from the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

13. Report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session.

272. At its 1044th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission established an Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole in response to Economic and Social Council decision 1991/201.

273. At its 1045th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission elected Eugenio Anguiano, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, as Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole.

E. Documentation

274. The documents before the Commission at its thirty-fourth session are listed in annex V.

F. Statements by members of Governments and other statements of a general nature

275. At its 1045th, 1046th and 1047th meetings, on 29 and 30 April 1991, the Commission decided that, in accordance with established practice, it would allow general statements to be made by members of Governments.

276. The Minister of Justice of Colombia informed the Commission of the comprehensive measures taken by his Government to combat illicit drug traffic and related organized criminal activities, drawing particular attention to measures aimed at strengthening the judicial system. Such measures had resulted in the confiscation of assets derived from illicit traffic, the destruction of landing fields and clandestine laboratories, and substantial seizures. Referring to the fact that organized drug trafficking syndicates had established their networks in several countries, he emphasized that it was the collective responsibility of all States to participate in the fight against illicit traffic and that there was an urgent need to take concerted international action against such criminal activities. He also stressed the importance of measures to deal with money-laundering and of the effective monitoring of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

277. The member of the Government of Spain responsible for the national drug control plan noted the importance that his Government attached to the fight against illicit traffic and drug abuse. Spain, a party to the 1988 Convention, had recently become a major donor to the Fund for Drug Abuse Control and was actively involved in drug control activities at the European level, in particular under the aegis of EEC. He informed the meeting that, while the illicit traffic in and abuse of heroin were on a downward trend in his country, the illicit traffic in and abuse of cocaine were on the increase. He described law enforcement measures adopted in his country that had led to major seizures of cocaine and cannabis resin, destined for illicit markets elsewhere in Europe, and to the dismantling of illicit drug trafficking networks. He stressed the importance of monitoring precursors and of implementing measures against money-laundering, such as those recommended by the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering. He also stressed the importance of cooperation in developing economic alternatives, in particular, alternatives to the coca economy.

278. The Minister of Justice of Luxembourg addressed the Commission on behalf of EEC and its 12 member States. He outlined the European Plan adopted by the European Committee to Combat Drugs, the coordinating body for drug control within EEC, in December 1990. Among the measures provided for by the Plan were the creation of the European Drugs Monitoring Centre and the strengthening of controls at the borders of EEC, in anticipation of a Europe without internal borders. EEC had, moreover, adopted a regulation on the diversion of precursors and had prepared a directive on the prevention of money-laundering. To complement its own initiatives, EEC had cooperated with the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe and was giving due consideration to the work of the Financial Action Task Force on money-laundering and the Chemical Action Task Force. The Minister also stated that EEC and its member States fully recognized the leading and coordinating role of the United Nations in the area of drug control, adding that, in December 1990, EEC had become a party to the 1988 Convention. He welcomed the establishment of UNDCP and urged all States to ensure, by making voluntary contributions, that it

received resources commensurate with its mandates. Referring to the improvement of the functioning of the Commission, he said that EEC favoured a balanced regional approach, in particular in the priority areas of prevention and treatment of abuse.

279. The Minister for Narcotics Control of Pakistan said that the problem of drug abuse and illicit traffic, which threatened the security of States and undermined national economies, called for a concerted global effort with a comprehensive multidisciplinary approach for reducing both supply and demand. He stated that, in order to fight more effectively illicit trafficking in opium and heroin, his Government had set up an Anti-Narcotics Elite Force that had already achieved striking results, having made an unprecedented seizure of heroin, arms and ammunition in Baluchistan. He stated that his Government had entered into a protocol with the Islamic Republic of Iran and that similar forms of regional cooperation were being developed in a SAARC forum. Furthermore, he announced that his Government had decided to ratify the 1988 Convention.

280. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stated that, against the background of the increasing dimensions of the drug problem, the elements of the right machinery and the right strategy were being put into place, offering the Commission a chance to make a new start. The fast-growing recognition that drugs constituted an important international problem, one susceptible only to an international solution, could be seen as a positive factor. The setting up of UNDCP was a welcome development and its Executive Director should receive full support from Governments. The next step for UNDCP should be to define a set of priority objectives for immediate action. The importance of giving high priority to demand reduction was being increasingly recognized. The World Ministerial Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat had been a turning-point in that respect. The United Kingdom, for its part, had set up a demand reduction task force to tackle its domestic demand and was ready to share its expertise in that field with other countries.

281. The Minister of the Interior of Italy said that international cooperation at the operational level, which had already achieved positive results in the fight against drug abuse and illicit traffic, should be further developed and improved. He noted with satisfaction the tendency, in different countries, towards a rejection of a drug-related culture and, in particular, a significant increase in the number of people who underwent rehabilitation and treatment programmes. In that connection, his Government was in favour of giving force of law, in a convention, to the recommendations on prevention, education and social rehabilitation of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987. He reaffirmed the political and financial support of his Government to United Nations drug control activities, paid tribute to the Executive Director of the former United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and welcomed the appointment of the Executive Director of UNDCP.

282. Several representatives and observers also addressed the Commission. They reaffirmed the determination of their Governments to counter the threat posed by drug abuse and illicit trafficking. They stressed the need for concerted international action, based on solidarity of States and sharing of

responsibility. Some said that priority targets should be defined within the framework of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the Global Programme of Action and should be translated into action by involving all United Nations entities. One speaker expressed the view that a greater part of the United Nations drug control activities should be financed by the regular budget, instead of by voluntary contributions.

283. One representative reported that public opinion against drug abuse was growing in his country and that substantial progress had been made in reducing demand. Referring to the health threats posed by drug abuse and associated diseases such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), another representative strongly rejected arguments in favour of accepting drug abuse as a normal social feature, or even legalizing drugs. Emphasizing the importance of public opinion, one representative stated that the United Nations should enhance the role of non-governmental organizations in the area of drug control and should combine official diplomacy with popular diplomacy.

284. Relevant administrative and legislative measures adopted in individual countries were brought to the attention of the Commission. They included the setting up of coordinating bodies to deal with the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and with the suppression of illicit traffic, the adoption of legislation to enlarge the scope of control with respect to substances, the provision of more severe penalties against major traffickers, and the prevention of money-laundering. One representative stated that political and institutional reforms in his country had called for adjustments in the strategy and methods used against drug abuse.

285. Several speakers stressed that universal adherence to the international drug control treaties was necessary to ensure the effective implementation of their provisions and the attainment of the objectives of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline and the Global Programme of Action. Two speakers reported that the process of ratification of the 1988 Convention would be completed shortly in their countries. One of them indicated that legislation on the implementation of the 1988 Convention was being considered by the parliament in his country. Another speaker announced that ratification of the 1988 Convention and of the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, was under way in his country.

286. Several speakers referred to crop eradication and substitution programmes implemented in their countries or within the framework of regional assistance programmes. One representative stated that one positive result of those programmes was the halt observed in 1990 in the rise of illicit coca cultivation and illicit opium production. One observer said that, although his country had eradicated illicit poppy cultivation within its national borders, opium and heroin were being smuggled into his country from neighbouring countries, where such cultivation continued to flourish. He therefore called for stringent countermeasures to be adopted in the region. Several speakers commented on the importance of supporting crop eradication and substitution programmes by economic assistance and alternative rural development projects.

287. One representative pointed out that, without essential chemicals produced in developed countries, the coca bush would have remained a harmless plant. Efforts directed at controlling precursors and essential chemicals should be

commensurate with those directed at eradication. He called for an international conference on the control of substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, which would also deal with the ecological threat posed by the use of such substances.

288. Several speakers referred to successful cooperation projects involving research, training, crop substitution and other appropriate activities. Mention was also made of regional cooperation agreements in Asia and the Pacific, the western hemisphere and the Middle East. One representative highlighted the results of the Meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific, which had been organized by his Government, in cooperation with UNDCP and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The meeting had brought together representatives of both donor and recipient countries for the first time at the regional level. Several speakers provided detailed information on strengthened national law enforcement or bilateral or regional cooperation that had resulted in the seizure of drugs and chemicals, the confiscation of assets or the dismantling of illicit drug trafficking networks. Several speakers stated that their Governments had decided to contribute to the Fund for Drug Abuse Control; another announced that his Government had raised its contribution to the Fund. Each emphasized his country's interest in the subregional approach developed by the Fund.

289. At its 1048th meeting, on 2 May 1991, the Commission was informed of the tragic death of Dr. Enrique Low Murtra, former Colombian Minister of Justice.

290. At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission unanimously agreed on a declaration condeming such criminal acts. For the text of the declaration, see annex VI.

Chapter XIV

RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

A. Resolutions

291. The Commission, at its thirty-fourth session, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 1 (XXXIV)

International and regional coordination*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Mindful of the fact that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consider ways and means of improving the functioning of the Commission as a policy-making body,

Stressing the importance of its recommendations to the Economic and Social Council concerning this matter, as unanimously adopted by the Commission at its thirty-fourth session,

Desiring to comply with the request made to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/179 to the fullest extent possible at the present point in time,

Recognizing the usefulness of the periodical meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies as an instrument promoting international and, in particular, regional cooperation against the illicit supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Desiring equally to promote international and, in particular, regional cooperation between Governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the field of reducing the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including treatment and rehabilitation, and to harmonize their activities in this field,

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in his capacity as coordinator for all United Nations drug control activities, in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international actions for drug abuse control:

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* See paragraph 42 above.

(a) To examine the means to ensure coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of drug control activities across the United Nations system;

(b) To undertake a study with a view to making an inventory of all regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations engaged in the fight against drug abuse in all its aspects, together with their mandates, including, where practicable, a list of their current activities, making particular reference to the implementation of the Global Programme of Action [1] adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session;

(c) To use the inventory as a basis for the development of proposals to improve mutual collaboration between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the organizations involved, presenting any financial implications of those proposals;

(d) To seek, when appropriate, arrangements between the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the intergovernmental organizations and international financial institutions involved, with a view to the following:

(i) Avoiding duplication and overlapping of programmes undertaken or to be undertaken to implement the Global Programme of Action;

(ii) Ensuring the provision of relevant information to the Secretary-General so that it may be included in his annual report to the General Assembly;

(e) To ensure as far as possible that, in developing the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and in his efforts to coordinate and promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, activities undertaken at the global, regional, subregional and national levels complement each other as much as possible;

2. *Also requests* the Executive Director to study the nature, frequency and duration of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, including their financial implications, and to make proposals thereon to the Commission at its 1992 session, with a view to strengthening such meetings;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director to report to the Commission at its 1992 session on the progress achieved in implementing the present resolution.

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[1] General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

Resolution 2 (XXXIV)

Consideration of priority themes*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1991, in which the Assembly, *inter alia*, underlined that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme should give priority to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, 1/ as well as the mandates and recommendations in the Global Programme of Action 2/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session,

Also recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/149 of 18 December 1990, requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to study the mandates and recommendations contained in the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline, the Global Programme of Action and other relevant instruments, with a view to establishing a timetable for their implementation in the first five years of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000,

Recognizing that the full implementation of those mandates and recommendations will need continuous efforts and long-term planning,

Also recognizing that the sheer volume of those mandates and recommendations requires guidance to be provided to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the selection of priority themes for the further development of its activities,

Considering that the achievement of lasting positive results in the struggle against drug abuse in all its aspects requires a balanced approach by Governments, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and other intergovernmental organizations and agencies, involving determined efforts to reduce the illicit demand for drugs and utilizing their resources for reducing the illicit supply of drugs,

Considering also that the severity of health and social problems associated with drug abuse vary from country to country and that, therefore, responsibility needs to be shared between Governments struggling to solve such problems,

Stressing that these considerations should be reflected in the selection of priority themes for the further development of activities by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to be monitored and reviewed by the Commission,

Reaffirming that the international drug control treaties and the Global Programme of Action together constitute the basic framework for international cooperation in this field,

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* See paragraph 44 above.

1. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in consultation with Governments, to develop proposals for a five-year plan to implement the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, giving priority to the following themes:

(a) Prevention and reduction of drug abuse (paragraphs 9-29 of the Global Programme of Action);

(b) Treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug addicts (paragraphs 30-37);

(c) Control of production and supply of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paragraphs 38-50), including measures to prevent diversion from legitimate purposes of specific chemical substances, in particular those listed in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 3/ materials and equipment frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paragraphs 45-50);

(d) Suppression of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (paragraphs 51-61);

(e) Measures to be taken against the effects of money derived from, used in or intended for use in illicit drug trafficking, illegal financial flows and illegal use of the banking system (paragraphs 62-73);

(f) Strengthening of judicial and legal systems, including law enforcement (paragraphs 74-85);

(g) Measures to be taken against the diversion of arms and explosives and illicit traffic by vessels, aircraft and vehicles (paragraphs 86-89);

2. Also requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit his proposals for consideration by the Commission at its 1992 session.

1/ See Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

2/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

Resolution 3 (XXXIV)

*United Nations International Drug Control Programme**

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the conviction expressed in the Political Declaration 1/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances should be accorded higher priority by the international community and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action and should play an enhanced role in that field,

Further recalling that the General Assembly, in the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action 1/ adopted by the Assembly at its seventeenth special session, recognized the need for additional financial and human resources to be made available for United Nations activities in the area of drug abuse control, bearing in mind the additional responsibilities of the United Nations in that regard,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990, adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 2/ as the principal policy direction of the United Nations, including international drug control as one of the five overall priorities of the plan,

Noting the establishment, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990 on the enhancement of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the single drug control programme into which the structures and the functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control are to be fully integrated with the objective of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control in keeping with the functions and mandates of the United Nations in this field,

Noting that the General Assembly, in its resolution 45/179, invited the Secretary-General to structure the United Nations International Drug Control Programme along the following lines:

> "(a) Treaty implementation, which would integrate, with due consideration to treaty arrangements, the functions of the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the treaty implementation functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, taking into account the independent role of the Board;

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* See paragraph 47 above.

"(b) Policy implementation and research, with responsibility for implementing policy decisions of the relevant legislative bodies and conducting analytical work;

"(c) Operational activities, with responsibility for coordinating and carrying out the technical cooperation projects currently being executed mainly by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board",

Further noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Executive Director as head of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, who assumed office on 1 March 1991,

1. *Takes note* of the statement made by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the steps undertaken so far to integrate, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, the structures and functions of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to make the necessary organizational and managerial arrangements for the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

2. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible support, in particular, financial and political support, to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in order to fulfil the commitments expressed in the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session, particularly by increasing general purpose extrabudgetary contributions to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, with a view to expanding and strengthening contributions for technical cooperation with developing countries;

3. *Urges* the Secretary-General to ensure that, within the resources of the regular budget, the United Nations International Drug Control Programme is provided with the appropriate financial and human resources and with all the facilities it requires to perform its functions effectively;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to pursue as a matter of priority the integration process in the implementation of his exclusive responsibility of coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, with due consideration to treaty provisions;

5. Requests the Executive Director to submit to the Commission at its 1992 session an update on the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, pursuant to resolution 45/179, paragraph 14, on the organization of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

1/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

2/ A/45/6; to be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6).

Resolution 4 (XXXIV)

Coordination of international and regional drug law enforcement training and the use and further development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/12 of 25 May 1988, in which the Council requested the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and other interested organizations, to establish a long-term international training strategy for drug law enforcement,

Recognizing the progress achieved to date in the establishment of such a strategy,

Mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 1/ related to training,

Mindful of the urgent requirement to establish a focused and comprehensive drug law enforcement training strategy suited to the particular needs of each region and subregion,

Mindful also of the urgent need to secure adequate training facilities and services, to enhance the capacity of personnel and, in general, to upgrade the response of all drug law enforcement agencies and to improve countermeasures,

Directing attention to the variety of language groups found within many regions, as well as to the urgent need for those groups to combat the drug problem together,

Realizing that international cooperation is essential to the improvement of the professional qualifications of drug law enforcement personnel at the national level,

Recognizing that an enhanced level of international and regional cooperation in drug law enforcement is dependent on the adoption of compatible quality standards and strategies in training,

Considering the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual to be a milestone in the field of drug law enforcement that will provide States with a model and a set of guidelines reflecting the best practice, methods and techniques to be pursued,

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* See paragraph 157 above.

Considering also that the manual will standardize training at an upgraded level, enhance specialized skills and improve cooperative drug law enforcement interaction and counteraction,

Recognizing, in particular, the important advisory role that experienced and well-equipped drug law enforcement agencies and institutions in each region could play in supporting training activities throughout that region,

Welcoming the programmes providing assistance in drug law enforcement professional training that are being carried out by a number of States,

1. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene working groups for each region where this has not already been done, ensuring the participation of States in the region representing the main language groups, of other international and regional organizations concerned with drug law enforcement training in the region and of donor States supporting such training in the region, for the purpose of developing a clear drug law enforcement training strategy for each region, which should include recommendations for the establishment of subregional drug law enforcement training centres and should be aimed at improving the professional qualifications of instructors working at regional and national training centres;

2. *Recommends* the establishment, based upon the drug law enforcement training strategy developed for each region, of subregional drug law enforcement training centres within specialized training schools that already have adequate facilities;

3. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to develop and to coordinate subregional drug law enforcement training activities, in close cooperation with the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization and regional organizations concerned with drug law enforcement training;

4. *Appeals* to all States to intensify regional and bilateral cooperation in the field of drug law enforcement professional training;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in close cooperation with the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, regional organizations and other interested parties, as a matter of high priority:

(a) To disseminate and to promote the widest possible use of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual at all levels and to intensify training activities based on its content;

(b) To develop the manual further to meet the varying training needs of regions and subregions;

(c) To update the manual continually and to develop supplementary, specialized drug law enforcement training material;

(d) To conduct research and impact studies on the use of the manual;

6. Invites the Customs Co-operation Council, the International Criminal Police Organization, regional organizations and other parties concerned, to work jointly with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the implementation of the present resolution.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

Resolution 5 (XXXIV)

Diversion of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing the critical importance of chemicals in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the dependence of drug traffickers on the ready availability of licit commercial suppliers to meet their needs,

Mindful of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, 1/ and of the Political Declaration and the Global Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, which established the necessity for and the principles of control of chemicals critical to the production of illicit drugs,

Convinced that the diversion of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is an international problem and that purely unilateral or regional chemical controls cannot alone succeed,

Aware that States in which narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances are illicitly produced need the cooperation and assistance of chemical-producing and transit States in preventing the diversion of chemicals,

1. Urges States that have not already done so to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988;

2. Urges all States to fully commit themselves to the firm, effective control of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances pursuant to the provisions of the Convention, in particular article 12;

3. Welcomes the initiative taken by the heads of state or government of the Group of Seven major industrial nations and the Commission of the European Communities at the sixteenth annual economic summit, held at Houston, Texas, in July 1990, to establish a Chemical Action Task Force to develop methods to prevent the diversion of chemicals;

4. Further welcomes the fact that, in addition to the members of the Group of Seven, 17 other countries, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States, participated in the work of the Task Force, the results of which it looks forward to receiving;

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* See paragraph 247 above.

5. *Urges* source, transit and receiving States to act together but also independently, particularly with regard to specific activities originating in their territories, by establishing measures whereby the legitimacy of chemical shipments may be determined and those found to be suspicious may be investigated, communicating with each other concerning such shipments and taking the action necessary to prohibit such shipments where there is sufficient evidence that they may be diverted into the illicit traffic;

6. *Urges* all States involved in the international commerce of chemicals commonly used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, particularly those listed in Tables I and II of the Convention, to support the development of secure and effective means of communication whereby States may promptly transmit and receive relevant information on the legitimacy of specific transactions;

7. *Invites* States to assist developing countries in the establishment of controls on the production, transit and import of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances listed in Tables I and II of the Convention;

8. *Invites* all States that are not yet parties to the Convention to furnish annually to the International Narcotics Control Board, in a timely manner, the information listed in article 12, paragraph 12, of the Convention;

9. *Requests* all States that have not yet done so to identify, as a matter of urgency, and to notify the International Narcotics Control Board of, the competent authorities responsible for reporting to the Board under the provisions of article 12 of the Convention;

10. *Emphasizes* the urgency of providing the necessary technical and budgetary support to enable the International Narcotics Control Board to discharge expeditiously its functions in accordance with article 12 of the Convention;

11. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, in its next report on the implementation of article 12 of the Convention, to advise the Commission on the present adequacy and propriety of Tables I and II of the Convention, including the possibility of scheduling new substances, and to communicate to the Commission its assessment of proposals received from parties for the addition of new chemicals, in accordance with article 12, paragraph 4 (b), of the Convention, with specific reference to chemicals essential to the illicit production of heroin and cocaine.

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

Resolution 6 (XXXIV)

Establishment of national drug coordinating units*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware of the importance of national drug coordinating units in the fight against illicit trafficking and drug abuse,

Considering the inadequate number of such units already established by member States to date,

Recognizing that the need for direction and support of these units at the political level is essential to their success,

Referring to the international drug control treaties and to recommendation 4 of resolution III adopted by the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, held at Vienna from 11 to 15 September 1989, 1/

Recommends the following:

(a) The Government of each member State that has not yet done so should take the necessary measures to set up a national drug intelligence unit as a basis for coordinating operations against illicit drug trafficking;

(b) The coordinating units should be provided with adequate resources to function efficiently;

(c) Persons appointed to work in the coordinating units should be carefully selected and should remain in their posts as long as necessary in order to ensure continuity;

(d) Periodic consultations or annual meetings should be organized between the coordinating units at the subregional level;

(e) International assistance should be provided to Governments, at their request, in setting up the coordinating units in order to harmonize their mandates, scope of operations, terms of reference and objectives;

(f) All States should give the United Nations International Drug Control Programme details of the structure of their national coordinating units, including the names of current incumbents and the necessary contact data, for circulation to international agencies or organizations.

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* See paragraph 157 above.

1/ E/CN.7/1990/2, chap. I.

Resolution 7 (XXXIV)

Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs*

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs,

Taking note of the report by the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, 1/

Considering the report of the Secretary-General on action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142, 2/ which provides information on, *inter alia*, the report of the Expert Group, including its recommendations,

In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 45/149, section II, of 18 December 1990, in which the General Assembly invited the Commission to study the various recommendations and conclusions of the Expert Group and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session through the Economic and Social Council,

Regretting that the heavy workload of its thirty-fourth session precluded a thorough and comprehensive discussion of the recommendations of the Expert Group,

1. Invites the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to analyse the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs 2/ and to transmit to the Commission at its 1992 session his views on possible follow-up, taking into account the Global Programme of Action 3/ adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session and the financial implications involved;

2. Decides to consider at its 1992 session the recommendations of the Expert Group and the views of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as a basis for its report on the various recommendations and conclusions of the Expert Group and to submit its report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

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* See paragraph 52 above.

1/ A/C.3/45/8.

2/ A/45/535.

3/ General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, of 23 February 1990.

B. Decisions

292. The Commission, at its thirty-fourth session, adopted the following decisions:

Decision 1 (XXXIV)

Adoption of revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire*

At its 1059th meeting, on 9 May 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to replace part B of the annual reports questionnaire with its revised version, 1/ beginning with the annual reports questionnaire for the calendar year 1991.

1/ E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10.

Decision 2 (XXXIV)

Transfer of delta-9-THC and its stereochemical variants from Schedule I to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971**

At its 1045th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (also referred to as delta-9-THC) and its stereochemical variants should be transferred from Schedule I to Schedule II of that Convention.

Decision 3 (XXXIV)

Deletion of propylhexedrine from Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971***

At its 1045th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 2, paragraphs 1 and 6, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided that N, dimethylcyclohexaneethylamine (also referred to as propylhexedrine) should be deleted from Schedule IV of that Convention.

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* See paragraph 133 above.

** See paragraph 6 above.

*** See paragraph 9 above.

Decision 4 (XXXIV)

Termination of the exemption by the Government of the United States of America of 55 preparations containing butalbital from certain control measures provided in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971*

At its 1045th meeting, on 29 April 1991, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in accordance with article 3, paragraph 4, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, decided to terminate the exemption by the Government of the United States of America of the 55 preparations listed below (see the note by the Secretary-General of 8 November 1990 (NAR/CL.19/1990)), so that the requirements of article 12, paragraph 2, of that Convention should apply to those preparations.

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation	
1.	Acetaminophen 325 mg,	(per tablet)	
	Butalbital 50 mg	Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
2.	Acetaminophen 500 mg,	(per tablet)	
	Butalbital 50 mg	Acetaminophen	500.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
3.	Amaphen, reformulated	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
4.	Anolor 300	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
5.	Anoquan, modified formula	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
6.	Axotal	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	650.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg

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* See paragraph 11 above.

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation		
7.	B-A-C	(per tablet)		
		Aspirin	650.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
8.	Bancap	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
9.	Blue Cross Butalbital	(per tablet)		
	APAP and Caffeine	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
10.	Bucet	(per tablet)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
11.	Bucet	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	650.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
12.	Butace	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
13.	Butacet	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
14.	Butalbital and	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	Butalbital		50.0	mg
15.	Butalbital and	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	Tablets 50/325	Butalbital	50.0	mg

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation		
16.	Butalbital and	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	650.0	mg
	Tablets 50/650	Butalbital	50.0	mg
17.	Butalbital with	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen,	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	Caffeine	Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
18.	Butalbital,	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	or Caffeine	Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
19.	Butalbital, APAP	(per tablet)		
	and Caffeine	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
20.	Butalbital,	(per capsule)		
	Acetaminophen	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	Caffeine	Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
21.	Butalbital,	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen and	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
	Caffeine	Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
22.	Butalbital,	(per tablet)		
	Acetaminophen and	Acetaminophen	500.0	mg
	Caffeine II	Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
23.	Butalbital	(per capsule)		
	Compound	Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
24.	Con-Ten	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	650.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation	
25.	Dolmar	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
26.	Endolar	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
27.	Esgic	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
28.	Esgic	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
29.	Esgic Forte	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	500.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
30.	Butalbital	Ezol	(per capsule)
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
31.	Fabophen	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
32.	Febridyne Plain	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation	
33.	Femcet	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
34.	Fioricet	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
35.	G-1 Capsules	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
36.	IDE-Cet	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
37.	Isocet	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
38.	Isopap	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
39.	Margesic	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
40.	Medigesic	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
41.	Pacaps	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation	
42.	Pacaps, modified formula	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
43.	Phrenilin	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
44.	Phrenilin Forte	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	650.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
45.	Repan	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
46.	Repan	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
47.	Butalbital	Rogesic	(per capsule)
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg
48.	Sangesic	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	200.0 mg
		Butalbital	30.0 mg
		Salicylamide	200.0 mg
49.	Sedapap-10	(per tablet)	
		Acetaminophen	650.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
50.	Tencet	(per capsule)	
		Acetaminophen	325.0 mg
		Butalbital	50.0 mg
		Caffeine	40.0 mg

	Name of preparation	Composition of exempted preparation		
51.	Tencet	(per tablet)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
52.	Triad	(per tablet)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
53.	Triad	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg
54.	Triaprin	(per capsule)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
55.	Two-Dyne Revised	(per tablet)		
		Acetaminophen	325.0	mg
		Butalbital	50.0	mg
		Caffeine	40.0	mg

Notes

1/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

2/ WHO Technical Report Series, No. 808 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1991).

3/ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

5/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XI.3.

6/ See *Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

Annex I

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "FUNCTIONING OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS"*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council a/

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (e), (g) and (h) of the draft resolution on the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it should decide that:

> "(a) The Commission shall henceforth meet annually for a period not exceeding eight working days;
>
> "...
>
> "(c) The Commission shall establish a Committee, the membership of which shall be open to all States members of the Commission, to perform such functions as requested by the Commission in order to assist it in dealing with its agenda and to facilitate its work;
>
> "...
>
> "(e) The Committee shall meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission, for a period not exceeding four working days;
>
> "...
>
> "(g) Annual sessions of the Commission shall be convened during the period between the third calendar week of March and the third calendar week of April;
>
> "(h) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations shall be ensured, during the meetings of both the Commission and the Committee".

B. Relationship of the proposed request to the proposed programme of work

2. The activities of the draft resolution would relate to programme 28 (International Drug Control), paragraph 28.5, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997. b/

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1, see chapter I, draft resolution II. For the discussion, see paragraph 40 above.

C. Activities by which the proposed request would be implemented

3. Should the Commission approve the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission would be convened for eight days annually beginning in 1992. In addition, a Committee would be established that would meet, concurrently with each session of the Commission, for a period not exceeding four days.

4. Current arrangements for sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs include for each biennium two sessions of the Commission, one session lasting eight days and one special session lasting five days. The holding of annual sessions as requested in the draft resolution would require three additional days for each year for the Commission and four days annually for the Committee.

5. The full incremental costs of holding annual sessions of the Commission and one session of a Committee beginning in 1992 as envisaged under the draft resolution is estimated at $US 134,800, based on the following assumptions:

(a) There would be three days of additional meetings of the Commission;

(b) There would be four days of additional meetings of the Committee annually;

(c) There would be 30 additional pages of in-session documentation;

(d) The languages of all meetings would be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

6. The cost estimate cited in paragraph 5 above is based on the assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 32 (Department of Conference Services) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for the period 1992-1993. In accordance with established practice, it is the intention of the Secretary-General to make provisions in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993, not only for meetings already known at the time of the budget preparation, but also for meetings or extensions of such meetings that may be authorized subsequently, based on the pattern that has emerged over the previous five years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 32 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 as a result of the adoption of the draft resolution.

7. In conclusion, therefore, should the Commission approve the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, no additional resources would be required.

Notes

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.10.

b/ A/45/6; to be issued subsequently as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6).

Annex II

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "ENLARGEMENT OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS"*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council a/

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution on the enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Commission would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it should decide:

> "to increase the number of members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to fifty, the ten new seats being distributed as follows:
>
> "(a) Two seats for the Western European and Others Group;
>
> "(b) One seat for the Eastern European Group;
>
> "(c) Two seats each for the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group;
>
> "(d) One seat rotated among the African Group, the Asian Group and the Latin American and Caribbean Group".

B. Relationship of proposed request to the proposed programme of work

2. The draft resolution would relate to programme 28 (International drug control), paragraph 28.5, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 b/ and to paragraph 20.8 of future sections 22A (Policy-making organs) and 32 (Conference Service, Vienna) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The elections to fill the new posts would be held at the same session of the Economic and Social Council at which the resolution to increase the membership is adopted.

4. The Secretary-General would invite the 10 additional members of the Commission to its 1992 session.

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1991/L.9, see chapter I, draft resolution III. For the discussion, see paragraph 16 above.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work, 1992-1993

5. Should the Commission decide to recommend the draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, a modification of paragraph 20.8 of the proposed programme of work for the period 1992-1993 would be required, since only the participation of and the payment of travel for 40 members have been foreseen.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

6. The annual travel costs for the additional 10 members at 1991 rates are estimated as follows:

Section 20A (future 22A)	
Travel of 10 representatives	$US 27,000

F. Potential for absorption

7. No provision has been made under future section 22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 to undertake the activities enumerated under section C above. It is not anticipated that the costs under section E above can be covered by the amounts foreseen in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The amount foreseen in the proposed programme budget would already need to cover the additional travel costs for members of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, the membership of which has increased from 8 to 17 since the preparation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. No provision of additional resources was made. The amounts foreseen will also have to supplement the travel costs of the other subsidiary bodies.

G. Contingency fund

8. It will be recalled that, under the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and in effect starting with the biennium 1990-1991, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the proposed programme budget. Under the same procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed resources available within the contingency fund, the additional activities can be implemented only through redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or modifications of projected activities. Otherwise, the additional activities will have to be deferred until a later biennium. A consolidated statement of all programme budget implications and revised estimates will be submitted to the Assembly towards the end of its forty-sixth session.

9. In the event that the additional $US 27,000 that would be required in connection with the enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to 50 members could not be financed from the contingency fund, the Secretary-General would redeploy resources from other objects of expenditure within section 22 (International Drug Control Programme) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The Secretary-General is not in a position to propose the termination, deferral, curtailment or modification of any activity under section 22 in order to finance the costs relating to the enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

10. Therefore, the Economic and Social Council will be informed that no activity has been identified for termination, deferral, curtailment or modification in the proposed programme budget for 1992-1993 in order to finance those activities in the event that the Council adopts the draft resolution. Should it not prove possible to meet the costs from the contingency fund, the enlargement of the Commission might have to be postponed to the biennium 1994-1995, as provided for in the guidelines for the use of the contingency fund approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

Notes

[a] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.10.

[b] A/45/6; to be issued subsequently as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6* (A/45/6).

Annex III

PROGRAMME BUDGET IMPLICATIONS OF THE DRAFT RESOLUTION ENTITLED "CONVENING OF A MEETING AT THE MINISTERIAL LEVEL IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COOPERATION IN RESOLVING MATTERS RELATED TO ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND DRUG ABUSE"*

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council a/

A. Request contained in the draft resolution

1. In operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution entitled, "Convening of a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation in resolving matters related to illicit trafficking and drug abuse", the Commission on Narcotic Drugs would recommend to the Economic and Social Council that it should request:

> "the Secretary-General to convene a meeting at the ministerial level in the Near and Middle East to enhance the effectiveness of regional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations arising from the Sub-Commission at its twenty-eighth session, particularly in respect of transit routes, including the Balkan route."

B. Relationship of proposed request to the proposed programme of work

2. The proposal, if adopted, would relate to programme 28 (International Drug Control), paragraph 28.29, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 b/ and to paragraphs 20.8 (section A), 1.2 (c), 3, 3.2 (b) and (c) (section C) of future sections 22 A and C and 32 (Conference Services, Vienna) of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

C. Activities by which the request would be implemented

3. The Secretary-General would, in connection with the convening in the Near and Middle East of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East, convene a ministerial meeting and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme would invite representatives of States in the region and interested observers to a capital of the region in the second half of 1992, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of interregional cooperation by considering the early implementation of the recommendations arising from the twenty-eighth and

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* For the text of the draft resolution, which originally appeared under the symbol E/CN.7/1991/6, see chapter I, draft resolution VI. For the discussion, see paragraph 156 above.

twenty-ninth sessions of the Sub-Commission, the latter to be held in the first half of 1992 in connection with the 1992 session of the Commission at Vienna. Those sessions would also prepare for the ministerial meeting.

D. Modifications required in the proposed programme of work, 1992-1993

4. No modification of the proposed programme budget would be required because the convening of a meeting of the Sub-Commission in a capital of the region, with Arabic and English interpretation and translation, has already been foreseen. The holding of a ministerial meeting would, however, need to be included in the United Nations calendar of conferences.

E. Additional requirements at full cost

Section 20 A (future 22 A)

5. No additional travel costs would arise because the number of States in the region that would be invited would not exceed the number of members of the Sub-Commission. Observers would be expected to pay their own travel expenses.

Section 29 (future 32)

6. No additional costs would arise because one meeting of five days in the region, with Arabic and English translation, has already been foreseen.

Notes

a/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.10.

b/ A/45/6; to be issued subsequently as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6).

Annex IV

ATTENDANCE

Members

Australia: Michael Wilson, Geoffrey Dabb, Allan Smith, Robert S. Merrillees, Sue Kerr, Geoffrey R. Fry, Mark Harrison, Jeff Hart, John Page

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Madagascar: Maurice Randrianame

Malaysia: Dato' Zainol Mahmood, Zainuddin Abdul Bahari, R. Kumara Singham, Md. Hussin bin Nayan, Chung Tsu Tuan

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Senegal: Mamadou Lamine Fofana, Thierno Gningue

Spain: Miguel Solans Soteras, Fernando Arias-Salgado, Santiago de Torres Sanahuja, Carlos Sáenz de Tejada, José María Amate Blanco, Agustín Linares, Mónica Suárez Gardona, José María Lombardo Vázquez, Francisco Pérez Pérez, Luis Domínguez, Antonio Yébenes

Sweden: Gertrud Sigurdsen, Erik Jakob M. Lindberg, Hans Lundborg, Victor Dag, Conny Eklund, Anna-Karin Holm, Roland Johansson

Switzerland: Jean-Pierre Vettovaglia, Paul J. Dietschy, Rudolf Wyss, Jean-Pierre Bertschinger, Raymund Kunz, David Vogelsanger

Thailand: Chavalit Yodmani, Siree Bunnag, Prasittiporn Wettayaprasit

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Edouard A. Babajan, Roland M. Timerbaev, Pavel G. Dzioubenko, Alexandre V. Klepov, Alexandre N. Sergueev, Boris S. Avramenko, Nikolai I. Kouzmine, Vladimir F. Egorov, Tatiana A. Shamaro, Viatscheslav M. Choumakov, Alexandr S. Chtcherbakov

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United States of America: Melvyn Levitsky, Michael H. Newlin, John A. Buche, James R. Cooper, Allen B. Duncan, Gene R. Haislip, Richard Lindblad, Dennis M. Linskey, Robert Mall, Thomas G. Martin, Elo-Kai Ojamaa, Frederick M. Rosa, Jr., Gregory B. Sprow, John K. Wallace, Kathleen P. Wilkinson

Yugoslavia: Milan Skrlj, Miroljub Savic, Kostantin Ikonomovski

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

States not Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Holy See, Republic of Korea

United Nations Secretariat

Department of Public Information, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations International Drug Control Programme

United Nations bodies

International Narcotics Control Board

Research institutes

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, World Health Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Intergovernmental organizations represented by observers

Colombo Plan Bureau, Commission of the European Communities, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Customs Co-operation Council, International Criminal Police Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of American States

Other organizations represented by observers

Palestine

Non-governmental organizations

Category I: International Council of Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Category II: All-India Women's Conference, Bahá'i International Community, Caritas Internationalis, Disabled Peoples' International, Fundacion de Ayuda contra la Drogadiccion, International Association of Penal Law, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of Non-governmental Organizations for the Prevention of Drug and Substance Abuse, International Federation of University Women, International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse, International Road Transport Union, International Society of Social Defence, Italian Centre for Solidarity, Pax Romana, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, World Federation of Methodist Women

Roster: Daytop International Incorporated, European Union of Women, International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations, International Inner Wheel, World Federation of Therapeutic Communities

Annex V

LIST OF DOCUMENTS BEFORE THE COMMISSION AT ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
A/45/535	Action taken pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142: report of the Secretary-General	12 (b)
A/45/536	Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs: report of the Secretary-General	12 (b)
A/45/542	International co-operation in drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	7 (a)
A/45/652 and Add.1	Enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control: report of the Secretary-General	12 (b)
E/CN.7/1991/1/Rev.1	Provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1991/1/Add.1	Annotations to the provisional agenda	2
E/CN.7/1991/2 and Corr.1	Report of the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Africa, held at Cairo from 4 to 8 June 1990	8
E/CN.7/1991/3 and Corr.1 and 2	Report of the Third Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Oranjestad, Aruba, from 24 to 28 September 1990	8
E/CN.7/1991/4 and Corr.1	Report of the Fifteenth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific, held at Beijing from 15 to 19 October 1990	8
E/CN.7/1991/5	Report of the First Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Europe, held in Moscow from 19 to 23 November 1990	8
E/CN.7/1991/6	Report of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its twenty-seventh session, held at Vienna from 25 to 26 April 1991	8

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/7	Review of recurrent publications and other documentation: summary of comments received from States members of and observers to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; note by the Secretary-General	12 (a)
E/CN.7/1991/8	Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the International Narcotics Control Board	7 (b)
E/CN.7/1991/9	Note by the Secretary-General on the report of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control	7 (c)
E/CN.7/1991/10	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control: report of the Secretary-General	7 (c)
E/CN.7/1991/11	International drug control activities in the United Nations system: note by the Secretary-General	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1991/12	Enlargement of the membership of the Commission: note by the Secretary-General	11
E/CN.7/1991/13 and Corr.1 and 2	Further action required in connection with the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: report of the Secretary-General	5
E/CN.7/1991/14	Intergovernmental and non-governmental Organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: note by the Secretary-General	7 (d)
E/CN.7/1991/15	Implementation of the recommendations of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking: note by the Secretariat	9
E/CN.7/1991/16	Programme of future work and priorities: note by the Secretary-General	10
E/CN.7/1991/17 and Add.2	Implementation of international drug control treaties: report of the Secretary-General	3
E/CN.7/1991/17/Add.1	Cumulative index of national laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances published in the E/NL. series for the period 1987-1990: note by the Secretariat	3

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/18 and Corr.1	Drug abuse: extent, patterns and trends; report of the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1991/19	Review of drug abuse and measures to reduce illicit demand: report of the Secretary-General	6
E/CN.7/1991/20	Review of the illicit traffic: report of the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1991/21 and Corr.1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board on the implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention	3
E/CN.7/1991/22	Reports of meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies and of the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East: note by the Secretariat	8
E/CN.7/1991/23	Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 29 to 31 October 1990	6
E/CN.7/1991/24 and Corr.1	Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and its subsidiary bodies: note by the Secretariat	12 (b)
E/CN.7/1991/25	Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs: note by the Secretariat	12 (b)
E/CN.7/1990/14	Drug Abuse: extent, patterns and trends; report of the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.1	Draft provisional timetable	2
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.2	Provisional list of documents	2
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.3	Comprehensive review of the activities of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control in 1990	7 (c)
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.4	Financial report on operations financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control for 1990	7 (c)

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.5	Report of the meeting of the Expert Group on Pre-Trial Destruction of Seized Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, Precursors and Essential Chemicals, held at Bangkok from 22 to 26 October 1990	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.6	Reports by intergovernmental organizations: note by the Secretary-General	7 (d)
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.7	Report of the Advisory Meeting of Experts on the Review of the United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual, held at Vienna from 10 to 14 December 1990	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.8	Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1987-1989: note by the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.9	Report on the Meeting of the Expert Group on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, held at Madrid from 1 to 5 October 1990	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.10	Annual reports questionnaire: draft revised part B	6
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.11	Cumulative index 1987-1990	3
E/CN.7/1991/CRP.12	Improving the functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as a policy-making body	12 (b)
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.3	Report of the Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of an International Drug Abuse Assessment System, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 July 1989	6
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.4	Report of the Consultative Group on Establishment of Guidelines for Training Programmes in Forensic and Toxicology Analysis held at Banjul from 13 to 17 March 1989	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.5	Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on Recommended Methods of Testing Barbiturate Derivatives under International Control and Hallucinogenic Plant Products, held at Wiesbaden from 19 to 23 June 1989	7 (a)

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.6	Report on the meeting of the Expert Group on the Detection and Assay of Controlled Drugs in Biological Specimens, held at Singapore from 25 to 29 September 1989	7 (a)
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.8	Data on the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for 1986-1988: note by the Secretary-General	4
E/CN.7/1990/CRP.16	Report on the development of a drug abuse control information strategy: note by the Secretariat	9
E/CN.7/1991/L.1 and Add.1-12	Draft report of the Commission on its thirty-fourth session	13
E/CN.7/1991/L.2	Adoption of revised part B of the annual reports questionnaire: draft decision	6
E/CN.7/1991/L.3	Draft declaration	
E/CN.7/1991/L.4	Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs: draft resolution submitted by India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Sri Lanka, Turkey and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 (b)
E/CN.7/1991/L.5	Prevention of diversion from international trade into illicit channels of psychotropic substances listed in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971: draft resolution submitted by Angola, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Zambia and Zimbabwe	7 (b)
E/CN.7/1991/L.6	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; International and regional cooperation; Consideration of priority themes; and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme: draft resolutions submitted by the Chairman	13

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1	Terms of reference of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; International and regional coordination; and Consideration of priority themes: revised draft resolutions submitted by the Chairman	13
E/CN.7/1991/L.6/Rev.1/ Add.1	United Nations International Drug Control Programme: revised draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	13
E/CN.7/1991/L.7	Coordination of international and regional drug law enforcement training and the use and further development of the United Nations drug law enforcement training manual: draft resolution	8
E/CN.7/1991/L.8	Implementation of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Germany, Ghana, Hungary, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Zimbabwe	6
E/CN.7/1991/L.9	Enlargement of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia	11

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/L.10/Rev.1	Diversion of chemicals used in the illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: revised draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Poland, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia	5
E/CN.7/1991/L.11	Establishment of national drug coordinating units: draft resolution	8
E/CN.7/1991/L.12/Rev.1	Demand reduction: revised draft resolution submitted by Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Zaire and Zambia	5
E/CN.7/1991/L.13	Transfer of delta-9-THC and its stereochemical variants from Schedule I to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; Deletion of propylhexedrine from Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971; and Termination of the exemption by the Government of the United States of America of 55 preparations containing butalbital from certain control measures provided in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971: draft decisions	3
E/CN.7/1991/L.14	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1991/6	8
E/CN.7/1991/L.15	Programme budget implications of draft resolution contained in document E/CN.7/1991/L.9	11

Document symbol	Title or description	Agenda item
E/CN.7/1991/L.16	Recommendations of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs: draft resolution submitted by Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bolivia, Côte d'Ivoire, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela and Zaire	12 (b)
E/INCB/1990/1	Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990	7 (b)

Background documents

A/C.3/45/8	Report on the meeting of the Intergovernmental Expert Group to Study the Economic and Social Consequences of Illicit Traffic in Drugs, held at Vienna from 21 to 25 May and from 9 to 20 July 1990
TRS 787	WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence

Annex VI

DECLARATION

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Considering the tragic event of 30 April 1991 that caused the death of the distinguished Colombian citizen, Dr. Enrique Low Murtra, former Minister of Justice of Colombia,

1. Declares:

(a) Its strongest condemnation of such acts of delinquency, which bring sorrow to the homes of public figures engaged in the struggle against drug trafficking for the benefit of humanity and seeking to rid it of the criminals directly involved in acts of drug terrorism;

(b) Its repudiation of such criminal acts, which seek to undermine the stability of Governments that are openly combating them in defence of a world free of drugs;

2. Decides to convey to the Government of Colombia and to the family of the late Dr. Low Murtra its profound condolences for the grievous loss suffered by the Colombian people and to oblige the international community to reaffirm its determination to destroy this scourge.